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THE VICTORY.

THE STRATEGY OF THE BATTLE.

The Magnificent Valor of Our Troops.

Terrific Charge of the Infantry.

The Brilliant Onslaught of the Cavalry.

The Enemy's Loss Nine Thousand.

VIGOROUS PURSUIT OF THE REBELS

Our Forces Crossing Cedar Creek Yesterday Afternoon.

The Number of Prisoners Swelled to Five Thousand.

A Demoralized Retreat up the Valley.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM SEC. STANTON,

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—10:15 A. M.

Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix:

This department has just received the following telegram, announcing the continued pursuit of the rebels by Gen. SHERIDAN. Cedar Creek, which Gen. SHERIDAN was crossing yesterday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, is a short distance this side of Strasburgh. He had pursued the rebels over thirty miles from the point where he attacked them at daylight on Monday.

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Reliable news from the front states that our army was crossing Cedar Creek yesterday at 3 P. M. There was no fighting.

The following list of rebel Generals killed and wounded is correct: Gens. Rodes, Ramsour, Gordon, Terry, Goodwin, Bradley Johnson and Fitzhugh Lee.

From all I can learn the number of prisoners will approximate to 5,000.

The indications are that the rebels will not make a stand short of Staunton. They are evidently too much demoralized to make a fight.

JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brig.-Gen.

Gen. GRANT transmits the following extract from the Richmond *Sentinel* of yesterday:

"The Richmond *Sentinel*, of the 20th, has the following:

A slight ripple of excitement was produced here yesterday, by the report that a raiding party was advancing on Gordonsville, and were within a few miles of that place. The result of all our inquiries on this head is, that this report originated in the fact that early yesterday morning a party of Yankee raiders, whose numbers are not known, visited Rapidan Bridge, and after destroying it, proceeded to Liberty Mills, five or six miles above, which they also destroyed. From this latter place they are believed to have gone back to Culpepper."

The operation alluded to by the Richmond *Sentinel* was by a force sent out previous to the battle of Monday.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Vigorous Pursuit—Five Thousand Prisoners Captured.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

Information received by the Government up to noon to-day makes it certain that SHERIDAN has secured 5000 prisoners; and every hour more are being sent to the rear.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1864.

Yesterday morning, contrary to all previous expectation, the Army of Western Virginia attacked the rebel position along the line of the Opequan Creek, and after a desperate struggle of over twelve hours duration, succeeded in driving the enemy from his strong entrenchments, totally routing the entire force under BRECKENRIDGE and EARLY, and capturing five pieces of artillery, fifteen stands of colors, 6,000 prisoners, 3,000 of whom are wounded, and killing over 600, all of whom are now lying on the field in our hands. The battle may fairly be considered one of the most desperate and important of this campaign, so successfully prosecuted by Gen. GRANT and his Lieutenants. Our troops behaved splendidly, charging fearlessly upon the most formidable positions with the most daring gallantry, carrying before their resistless onslaught, line after line of the rebel positions, and seized with rapidity guns, colors, and prisoners. While the battle lasted, it raged with great fury, and many instances of individual gallantry were observable. Our loss will not exceed 2,500 in killed and wounded, no prisoners being taken by the enemy. Four Generals of Division on the rebel side were killed, and one seriously wounded. Our forces are in possession of Winchester, and Gen. SHERIDAN is rapidly pushing up the Valley in hot pursuit of the retreating and defeated foe. A glorious success is thus ours.

OPERATIONS OF SUNDAY.

The initiatory steps in this great and successful drama in the theatre of war were taken by Gen. EARLY, who, seemingly believing that the railroad had been repaired as far as Martinsburgh, sent a heavy force from his main position, at Bunker Hill, subsequently discovered to be Gen. GEORGE GORDON'S division of EARLY'S corps (formerly EWELL'S) with orders to attack our forces occupying that town and drive them out and destroy the Government works and the railroad bridge. Finding that nothing of any importance in the way of destruction could be accomplished they commenced evacuating, and being subsequently attacked by AVERILL, were driven back with considerable loss to Duskasville, some five miles distant from Martinsburgh. While these movements were in progress the different corps comprising the command of Gen. SHERIDAN received orders to pack up and prepare for the road at a moment's notice. These orders were obeyed with all due alacrity, the tents were struck, and the army stood to arms at an early hour, but did not continue long so, for countermanding orders soon after arrived, and the corps went again into camp. At this time Gen. AVERILL'S guns could be heard distinctly, and the feeling became general that an engagement was evidently on the *tapis*.

MONDAY'S OPERATIONS.

In accordance with orders received late on Sunday night, the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps and Gen. CROOK'S command, with the cavalry, were under arms at daylight, and about five o'clock took up their line of march toward Winchester. The order of march was as follows: the Sixth Corps in the advance, moving out on the Berryville pike in two columns, parallel with and flanking the road, upon which they were instructed to keep their ammunition trains and batteries, the Nineteenth Corps followed the Sixth on the same road, and preserving a similar formation in their line of march. The Kanawha Corps, under Gen. CROOK, were to strike out simultaneously with the remainder of the army, and pushing through to the Southwest, were ordered to form a junction with the Sixth Corps at the Opequan Creek, near the Berryville turnpike. Our cavalry, consisting of the Third Division, were meanwhile to take the extreme advance and secure a safe crossing for our advancing columns of infantry. MERRITT and AVERILL were to amuse the enemy on our immediate front and conceal our flanking movements.

SHERIDAN'S PLANS.

It will be readily perceived that the intentions of Gen. SHERIDAN were to turn EARLY'S right flank and so gain his rear, and for this purpose he changed his lines from in front of Bunker Hill to turn left by massing his troops by a rapid and simultaneous movement on to the Berryville pike, and so threaten Winchester, eventually to gain, as I have said before, the enemy's rear. By one of those unavoidable and inexplicable mistakes so frequently the stumbling-block to all nicely balanced plans, the Commanding General's expectations were not fully realized, and his intentions partially thwarted. Owing to a misconception of orders, Gen. EMORY unfortunately failed to connect with the Sixth Corps as soon as intended by Gen. SHERIDAN, and thus two valuable hours were lost by the entire army not being concentrated at the appointed time. The delay caused by these untoward circumstances enabled EARLY to reinforce his right, consisting of BRECKINRIDGE'S, RODES' and RAMSOUR'S division, by rapidly marching down to their support GORDON'S division. All of these divisions suffered terribly in the engagement that afterward ensued, and BRECKINRIDGE was the only division commander who was not killed. While our opening movements were going on Gens. AVERILL and MERRITT threw out a heavy force of skirmishers along the line of the Opequan, directly in front of the position of the enemy at Bunker Hill; and by various other movements attracted their attention, and kept them employed. This manœuvre was doubtless the cause of the great success of the day, for it enabled our troops to gain the right flank of the rebel army without serious opposition, and in a measure deceived EARLY of our ultimate intentions.

OPENING THE BALL.

At precisely 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Gen. WILSON'S division of cavalry pushed up the Berryville Pike, and crossed the Opequan without serious opposition. Moving rapidly up the pike toward Winchester, they soon encountered the rebel line of skirmishers, and speedily drove them back into their fieldworks, thrown up by them in defence of the ford across the creek at that point. Firing in regular line, by brigade, the entire division moved forward in gallant style, and with a wild hurrah, charged the works themselves, and actually carried them at the point of the sabre, capturing some thirty or forty prisoners, and thus securing an undisputed passage of the Opequan for our infantry. This charge is considered one of the most daring on record; for it is not usual for cavalry to charge fortifications, and it reflects great honor upon the famous Third Division.

THE BATTLE.

Immediately after the capture of the lunettes commanding the ford, the Sixth Corps moved forward, leaving the trains in park on this side of the creek, and pushing up the pike toward Winchester some two miles, formed line of battle, throwing out a heavy line of skirmishers, the artillery attached to the corps at the same time taking up position and vigorously shelling the works in which the enemy had taken shelter. Everything was now ready for an onward movement, when it was suddenly discovered that Gen. EMORY had failed to connect with Gen. WRIGHT'S Corps, but was still on the other side of the creek. Orders were instantly dispatched to correct this error, and as soon as the Nineteenth Corps arrived it was found in four lines of battle by semi-divisions, a few hundred yards apart, on the right of the Sixths Corps, and then the advance began.

Owing to these different manœuvers and connections it was fully noon before the "advance" was sounded, and during this time the enemy's lines had been greatly strengthened, and was formed in a belt of heavy woods skirting the Berryville pike. All this time portions of their artilery kept up a brisk fire, without inflicting any serious loss on our part. When at last everything was ready, the two corps moved slowly but steadily forward.

The advance of our troops was an imposing one. The different lines of battle marched forward with a composure truly gratifying, and almost as cool as on parade. The various Division, Brigade, and Regimental banners floating gaily in the sunlight, with drums beating, enlivened the scene, and gave the spectacle a festive appearance seldom witnessed in the woody wilds of America. On, on, went our gallant boys, to victory and triumph.

The first line of battle had advanced but a few hundred yards when they received a heavy volley from the enemy, and soon became hotly engaged with the rebels, then some six hundred yards distant. Our batteries simultaneously by opening a searching fire, pitching shell and shot into the woods spoken of before with great rapidity, and harassing the rear columns of the enemy, and embarassing the movements of reinforcements, which could be seen moving up.

At this time Gen. SHERIDAN rode along the lines, and was received with great enthusiasm by the men, and his presence seemed to animate them with renewed determination and an unflinching performance of their perilous duty.

Our troops continuing to move forward, despite the murderous fire of the enemy, they succeeded in getting within two hundred yards of the rebel lines, when a furious cannonade broke out from some batteries hitherto concealed, and by their repeated discharges of grape and cannister mowed down large numbers of our men. So heavy and destructive was the fire from these batteries that our advanced line was compelled to fall back, thus momentarily deranging the formation of the second and third lines of battle. The order was quickly given for the men to lie down, in order to avoid the effects of the showers of grape that were plowing through their ranks.

Our artillery was then rapidly brought up and given commanding positions, from which they soon commenced a withering cannonading of the enemy's advanced position, under the protection of which our lines, now reformed, again advanced, and after a desperate resistance on the part of the rebels, the enemy were compelled to fall back, and we once more gained the position we had lost. After this achievement both corps were ordered to lie down in the lines of battle as they then were, in order to await the arrival of Gen. CROOK'S command, which was up to this time lying in reserve on the eastern bank of the Opequan Creek. Gen. CROOK was ordered to take up a position on the right of the Nineteenth Corps, with a view to check an expected attempt of the enemy to turn our right flank, who could be seen massing his troops on his left for that purpose. It was nearly 3 o'clock when CROOK formed his line on our right, his second line being in rear of and supporting the Nineteenth Corps.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAVALRY.

Gen. TORBERT, at this juncture, came up very opportunely, bringing with him both AVERILL'S and MERRITT'S divisions of the cavalry. They had been fighting all day along the Opequan, after crossing that stream at Burns' and KNOX'S Ford, meeting with strong bodies of the enemy, and succeeded in successfully and steadily driving everything before them. Their presence was greeted with great satisfaction, for now we had our entire force together.

THE GRAND CHARGE.

Gen. SHERIDAN, having become satisfied with the disposition of his troops, now gave the signal for the grand and final charge that brought victory to our arms and added one more page to the glorious record of our gallant army. As the order was given, our line, now over three miles long, advanced with long continued and hearty cheers, the sound of which rose strong and clear amid all the roar and crash of artillery and the hoarse and continuous rattle of musketry. The charge was made with a headlong impetuosity impossible to resist, and it was one that will compare favorably with any of the famous movements of a like character during the war.

Our men seemed animated by a sublime feeling of victory already in their grasp, and advanced with an eagerness seldom witnessed in even such old and well-tried soldiers. As our lines pushed on, and drew nearer and nearer to the enemy's position, the battle raged still more fierce, and with a fury impossible to describe. The loss of life on both sides during those few fearful moments must have been very great, for the terrible roar of artillery, and the deep, sullen crash of musketry, told but too plainly of the carnage that was in progress. At every volley, men could be seen dropping in every direction, and frequently the opposing lines could not have been many hundred yards apart.

THE CAVALRY CHARGE.

As we stood listening to the fearful roar and convulsion of the two contending armies, anxiously awaiting the result of the splendid charge of the infantry, then in progress, the bugles of the cavalry rang out "the charge," and thus began the closing event of the day. Moving out with the rapidity of an avalanche our gallant knights of the sabre swept on, and thus aiding our invincible infantry by adding their own resistless weight in the furious onslaught then being made upon the enemy's position, succeeded in gaining the splendid victory now in our hands. This last manœuver was too much for the rebels, and they were forced to fall back stubbornly, it is true, but still compelled to give way, and ultimately to break before our continued and determined efforts on their lines. The cavalry claim to have captured nine of the battle-flags and two pieces of artillery. Gens. CUSTER and MERRITT were conspicuous for the daring manner in which they led their commands into the charge. Gen. D. A. RUSSELL, commanding the First Division, was, as usual, with that gallant and fearless officer, foremost in the fight, and, I regret to say, he was killed instantly by a cannon-ball, while urging on his command. In him the country loses one of its bravest generals.

RETREAT OF THE ENEMY.

The shattered and utterly demoralized divisions that go to make up Gen. EARLY'S command, now fled in utter rout and confusion, throwing away in their panic their guns and equipments, and whatever other *impedimenta* they happened to have on their persons. They started in all directions, pushing for the mountains and Winchester, others doggedly giving themselves up as prisoners. Large numbers of the enemy were captured by our forces during this disastrous retreat, and by this means swelled the heavy list of prisoners already in our hands.

TAKING POSSESSION OF WINCHESTER.

As the head of our column reached Winchester, the Union residents, consisting, of course, mostly of ladies, came out joyously and greeted our victorious soldiers with glad smiles and words of warm welcome for the defenders of that flag which they now so triumphantly waved over their heads. You will remember I spoke in a former letter regarding the Union sentiment I found to be existing in that town, and I recognized several of that same little club of loyal ladies I mentioned at that time among those who welcomed our arms. They all agreed in saying that Gen. EARLY'S army is utterly demoralized and routed, and that his men pushed through with haggard faces and discouraged looks, some frantically rushing down the streets, throwing away everything that would impede flight, and seemingly only bent on a safe and speedy retreat.

THE REBEL LOSS

Cannot be much less than *nine thousand, killed, wounded and missing*, as Gen. SHERIDAN has just sent in to Gen. STEVENSON, in command at Harper's Ferry a dispatch saying that he has taken three thousand prisoners, and I know that the wounded now lying in Winchester will not fall far short of four thousand, besides the large number of dead now on the field, and the immense number of wounded not yet attended to, will still more swell our gains. Among the losses of the enemy they have to enumerate *four of their seven division commanders as killed*, three of whom are Major-Generals, RHODES, GEO. GORDON, and RAMSOUR, the other is Brig.-Gen. WHARTON. General BRADLEY JOHNSON is also reported badly wounded.

OUR LOSSES

have been severe, but nothing like an approximate figure to that of the enemy. The total number will not exceed 2,500, in killed and wounded, no prisoners being lost. Amongst our killed stands foremost the gallant old general, D. A. RUSSELL, a fearless soldier and true gentleman. His loss will be severely felt in the glorious old corps to which he had so long been attached. Col. ELRICHT, of the 126th Ohio, of Gen. UPTON'S Division of the 6th Corps (who was himself wounded), was killed; also another very promising and brave officer, Lieut.-Col. BREWER, of the 7th Michigan, was killed. Owing to the impossibility of gleaning anything like an accurate or full list of casualties when I left Winchester late last night, I am unable to forward you more than the above. Costing as it did so many valuable lives, it must be acknowledged that this battle was one of the most determined during the present campaign, and while we mourn the loss of the brave men who thus offered up their lives on the altar of their country, yet we must rejoice over the signal victory thus achieved over the rebels in this valley, so long their boasted vantage-ground.

G. F. WILLIAMS.

From the Army of the Potomac—No Attack Yet.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

Information from the Army of the Potomac is to the effect that nothing of importance has occurred for the past three or four days.

The attack of the enemy expected on Monday did not take place, although from indications it was believed that the rebels seriously meditated an assault.

Scarcely a shot had been heard along the line for twenty-four hours.

Numbers of deserters were coming in daily, but they brought no news.

SHERMAN VS. HOOD.

THE UNION OCCUPATION OF ATLANTA.

Reply of Gen. Sherman to Gen. Hood.

HOOD VERY BADLY BEATEN ONCE MORE.

Abstract of the Entire Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The following is the reply of Gen. SHERMAN to Gen. HOOD'S charge of "studied and ungenerous cruelty," and which was received in Washington today:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND IN THE FIELD, ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 10, 1864.

Gen. J. B. Hood, Commanding Army of the Tennessee Confederate Army.

GENERAL—I have the honor to abknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date at the hands of Messrs. BALL and CREW, consenting to the arrangements I had proposed to facilitate the removal south of the people of Atlanta who prefer to go in that direction. I enclose you a copy of my orders, which will, I am satisfied accomplish my purpose perfectly. You style the measures proposed "unprecedented," and appeal to the dark history of war for a parallel as an act of "studied and ungenerous cruelty." It is not unprecedented, for Gen. JOHNSTON himself very wisely and properly removed the families all the way from Dalton down, and I see no reason why Atlanta should be excepted. Nor is it necessary to appeal to the dark history of war when recent and modern examples are so handy. You, yourself, burned dwelling-houses along your parapet, and I have seen to-day fifty houses that you have rendered uninhabitable because they stood in the way of your forts and men. You defended Atlanta on a line so close to the town that every cannon-shot and many musket shots from our line of investments, that overshot their mark, went into the habitations of women and children. Gen. HARDEE did the same at Jonesboro, and Gen. JOHNSTON did the same last Summer at Jackson, Miss. I have not accused you of heartless cruelty, but merely instance these cases of very recent occurrence, and could go on and enumerate hundreds of others, and challenge any fair man to judge which of us has the heart of pity for the families of a "brave people." I say it is a kindness to these families of Atlanta to remove them now at once from scenes that women and children should not be exposed to, and the brave people should scorn to commit their wives and children to the rude barbarians who thus, as you say, violate the laws of war, as illustrated in the pages of its dark history. In the name of common sense, I ask you not to appeal to a just God in such a sacrilegious manner—you, who, in the midst of peace and prosperity, have plunged a nation into civil war, "dark and cruel war," who dared and badgered us to battle, insulted our flag, seized our arsenals and forts that were left in the honorable custody of a peaceful ordnance sergeant, seized and made prisoners of war the very garrisons sent to protect your people against negroes and Indians, long before any overt act was committed by the (to you) hateful Lincoln Government, tried to force Kentucky and Missouri into the rebellion in spite of themselves, falsified the vote of Louisiana, turned loose your privateers to plunder unarmed ships, expelled Union families by the thousand, burned their houses, and declared by act of your Congress the confiscation of all debts due Northern men for goods had and received. Talk thus to the marines but not to me, who have seen these things, and who will this day make as much sacrifice for the peace and honor of the South, as the best born Southerner among you. If we must be enemies, let us be men, and fight it out as we propose to-day, and not deal in such hypocritical appeals to God and humanity. God will judge us in due time, and he will pronounce whether it be more humane to fight with a town full of women and the families of a "brave people" at our back, or to remove them in time to places of safety among their own friends and people.

I am, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-Gen. Commanding.

Official copy: Signed L. M. DAYTON, A. D. C.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. SHERMAN AND GEN. HOOD.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 19.

The Georgia papers bring us a considerable mass of correspondence which has lately taken place between Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. HOOD. As we have not space to give this correspondence in full, we present an abstract of it, which will serve every purpose.

We have official copies of the correspondence in regard to the truce of ten days recently entered into by Gens. SHERMAN and HOOD. In his letter to Gen. HOOD, SHERMAN says that he "deems it the interest of the United States that the citizens now residing in Atlanta should be removed; those who prefer, to go South, the rest North;" and if HOOD consents, he (SHERMAN) offers to undertake the removal of families in Atlanta who prefer to go South, as far as Rough and Ready. In regard to the slaves, the correspondence mentions as one of its conditions that servants may be permitted to accompany their masters, provided no force be used toward them, one way or the other; if they wish to go with their masters and mistresses, they can do so; otherwise they are sent away or employed by the Quartermasters. To carry out this object SHERMAN proposes a truce of ten days.

HOOD replies, saying that he does not consider that he has any alternative in the matter, and that he accepts the proposition. In closing his letter Gen. HOOD protests "in the name of the God of humanity against the expulsion of the people of Atlanta from their firesides," and declares, while he accepts it, that SHERMAN'S position "transcends the studied and ingenious cruelty of all acts ever before brought to the attention of mankind, even in the darkest history of war."

The subject of correspondence number two is in regard to the exchange of prisoners held on both sides. The first letter comes from HOOD. He proposes "an exchange of prisoners, officers and men, captured by both armies since the commencement of the present campaign; the exchange to be made man for man, and the equivalents to be allowed as regarded by the stipulations of the cartel." SHERMAN replies to this, informing HOOD that he accepts his offer; the basis of exchange to be the old cartel. This is quickly followed by another letter from SHERMAN, saying that he cannot recall those prisoners who may have reached beyond Chattanooga; that on arriving at Nashville they properly fall under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner, Col. HOFFMAN; but proposing to exchange such as he has on hand. He says he holds on the spot twenty-eight officers and seven hundred and eighty-two enlisted men, and en route for Chattanooga ninety-three officers and nine hundred and seven men, making one thousand, eight hundred and ten on hand, that he will exchange for a like number of his own men, captured by HOOD in this campaign, who belong to regiments with him, and who can resume their places at once. He takes it for granted HOOD will do the same with his. In other words, for these men he (SHERMAN) is not willing to take equivalents belonging to other armies than his own, or who belong to regiments whose times are out and who have been discharged. SHERMAN further says that by the laws of the Confederate States all men eligible for service are *ipso facto* soldiers, and if needed for civil duty they are simply detailed soldiers; that he found in Atlanta "about a thousand of these fellows," and that he is satisfied they are fit subjects of exchange, and proposes if HOOD will release an equal number of their prisoners at Andersonville, he (SHERMAN) will gather these together and send them as prisoners, and will take for them men belonging to any part of the United States army, subject to HOOD'S control.

HOOD replies to this, reminding SHERMAN that he had previously accepted his offer "to exchange prisoners of war in hand at this moment"; that there was no condition attached to the acceptance on SHERMAN'S part of his offer to exchange prisoners, and that he (HOOD) regards it as obligatory to the extent of the number of prisoners represented by SHERMAN to be within his jurisdiction. He says that SHERMAN'S refusal to receive in exchange his soldiers belonging to regiments whose times are out, and who have been discharged, discloses a fixed purpose on the part of his Government to doom to hopeless captivity those prisoners whose term of service has expired or will soon expire; that the new principle which SHERMAN seeks to interpolate upon the cartel of our respective Governments, as well as upon the laws and customs of war, will not be sanctioned by him; that all captives taken in war who owe no obligation to the captors must stand upon the same equal footing; that the volunteer of a day and the conscript for the war, who may be captured in war, are equally subject to all of the burthens and equally entitled to all of the rights secured by the laws of nations; that this principle is distinctly conceded in the cartel entered into by our respective Governments, and is sanctioned by reason, justice and the public law of all civilized nations. Gen. HOOD further says that SHERMAN'S avowal that this class of soldiers (those whose term of service had expired) will not be exchanged is deeply regretted by him, and that he hopes that this declared policy of SHERMAN'S Government will be reconsidered, as it is unjustly oppressive to those whom the hazards of military service has rendered prisoners, and is violative of the well-understood obligations assumed by a Government toward those who are enlisted in its service.

HOOD further informs SHERMAN that his offer to him to effect an exchange of prisoners captured during this campaign, was not only approved, but that the Government placed at his disposal for immediate exchange, man for man, all the prisoners at Andersonville.

HOOD renews to SHERMAN his offer to exchange prisoners as proposed in his first communication, and here the matter ends.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

Frightful Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad—Twenty Persons Killed and Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1864.

The fast-line train, going eastward on the Pennsylvania railroad which left Pittsburg last night at 8:40, ran into the rear end of a freight train on the eastward track at Thompsonton station, Juniata county, Pa., at half-past four this morning. The passenger-train was moving at its usual speed when the accident occured. The engine was demolished and the greater portion of the train was badly wrecked. The baggage-car was driven into the front passenger-car, took fire from the over-setting of a stove, and with three passenger-cars was destroyed.

It is supposed that six persons were instantly killed, or held among the ruins of the cars and consumed with them. JOHN MULLISON, the conductor of the passenger train is among the lost.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

Thirteen of the passengers were taken from the broken cars, all of whom were wounded, and some seriously, and are all now receiving surgical and medical treatment.

The accident is said to have been caused by the neglect of those in charge of the freight train to give the proper notice to the passenger train, which was on its regular time, that the freight train was occupying the road.

One of the tracks was cleared at 10 A. M., and the business of the road was resumed.

Of the six persons supposed to have been killed or buried in the first car, but two have been recognized, viz: JOHN MULLISON, the conductor, and L. IMBRIE, brakeman.

Thirteen were injured, as follows:

G. H. ABBOTT, of Chillicothe, Ohio, injured internally.

WILLIAM JONES, of Downington, both legs broken.

TEMPLE JONES REEVES, of Philadelphia, one leg broken.

LEIMAN GOLDSMITH, of Philadelphia, leg broken.

JOHN BRUCH, of St. Clair, Schuylkil County, Penn.

EDWARD M. WILLIAMS, of Baltimore, one arm broken.

CATHARINE STERNDAL, of Indianapolis, wounded in the scalp.

W. NOTESTINE, leg broken.

SOLOMON BROOK, mail agent, dangerous internal injuries.

M. NEWKIRK, of Alleghany City, injured internally.

JOHN HAVILAND, of Cannansburgh, Pa., slightly injured.

The engineer and fireman of the passenger train both remained at their posts and are not very seriously hurt.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The dispatch announcing a very serious accident on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad is not so complete in its details as a statement made to us by Mr. L. CONYERES, of Bucyrus, Ohio, who was on the train, and escaped without injury.

The train left Pittsburgh at 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, and at 4 A. M. ran into a freight train, demolishing the engine, and forcing the baggage car on top of the first passenger car, which immediately caught fire. Our informant states that the foremost car, in which the loss was greatest, would contain sixty passengers, and but seven or eight are known to have escaped. The doors were locked. The car was crushed, and partly covered with the wreck of the baggage wagon.

Coals from the locomotive fired the baggage-car, which communicated to the passenger-car and caused the explosion of the gas receiver. The car was burned up with all on board, so that only the charred remains could be found, which were beyond identification.

The conductor was recognized by his keys. Six or seven who still lived when Mr. CONYERES left, were in such physical agony that nothing could be gleaned from them. Passengers in the third and fourth cars were saved without injury, but the cars themselves were burned.

MR. CONYERES thinks that more lives might have been saved if the doors of the car had not been locked. The survivors, to the number of eighty-six, subscribed to a statement to that effect.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

A serious accident occurred near Breakneck Tunnel, on the Hudson River Railroad to-day, to the train from New-York, at 8 A. M. An axle of the tender broke, throwing the entire train from the track. Two boys in the baggage-car were killed, and a brakeman and one passenger (a lady) injured. The track has been repaired, and trains are now running regularly.

The War in the Southwest.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

Dispatches to headquarters announce that a fight occurred on the 19th at the Powder Mill on the Little Rock River, in Southeast Missouri, between a detachment of the Third Missouri Militia, under Lieut. PAYNE, and a portion of SHELBY'S command. Our loss was 20 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is unknown. Wounded prisoners report PRICE at Pocahontas, Ark. One thousand rebels are reported at Chalk Bluff, and 400 at Kennett, preparing to attack Bloomfield, Stoddard County. SHELBY was reported at Fort Powhattan, Ark., on the 12th, with from 4,000 to 8,000 men.

Sheridan's Grand Victory.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired yesterday in the Park by Capt. GEORGE MAWER, under the auspices of the Union Association, of which Hon. SIMEON DRAPER is Chairman.

Sheridan's Victory Celebrated.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 21.

A salute of thirteen guns was fired here this evening in honor of SHERIDAN'S victory, and an immense concourse gathered at the City Hall, where addresses were made by Col. FITZGERALD and A. G. CATTELL, Esq., of Philadelphia. After the meeting adjourned, the whole assembly marched to the residence of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, and cheered enthusiastically for the Generals, the army and navy, and the Union, the band in the meantime playing national airs.

Celebration.

DANBURY, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The bells were rung and a salute fired here this day in honor of SHERIDAN'S victory.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

A PEACE CONFERENCE AT ATLANTA.

Sherman Corresponding with Leading Rebels.

An Exchange of Prisoners Between Sherman and Hood.

From Richmond papers of Sept. 19, we get the following interesting intelligence:

FROM GEORGIA.

PEACE RUMORS—EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS AGREED ON.

MACON, Sept. 17.—Rumors are rife to-day, that Gen. SHERMAN has sent an informal request to Governor BROWN, Vice-President STEVENS, and H. V. JOHNSON, to come to Atlanta *and confer with him on the subject of peace.*

Gen. HOOD has relieved his Chief of Staff, Brig.-Gen. SHOUP, from duty. Major MASON is now acting in that capacity.

Five hundred exiled families have arrived in our lines from Atlanta. Their condition is most deplorable.

A special exchange of 2,000 prisoners has been agreed upon by Gens. HOOD and SHERMAN, and 700 Yankees will be sent forward to-night for that purpose.

MACON, Sept. 18.—Parties arrived here from Atlanta say that great numbers of SHERMAN'S army are going home, and that ten thousand are already gone, and more are following, their terms of service being out.

The whole situation here looks well. Yesterday was observed by the people as a day of fasting and prayer.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Sept. 16—The Yankee gunboat *Selma* (formerly Confederate) anchored on Wednesday night near one of our batteries on the eastern shore. At daylight yesterday morning she was opened on by the battery, struck twice, when she hastily retreated. The three Yankee gunboats that went up Fish River on Sunday last, stole six thousand feet of lumber, a number of cattle, and destroyed the furniture at Milsmith and Pailor.

THE WAR NEWS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 19.

The following dispatch from General LEE, received on Saturday, contains the most agreeable news since Gen. HILL beat the Yankees at Reams' Station:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, September 17, 1864.

"*Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:*

"At daylight yesterday the enemy's skirmish line, west of the Jerusalem plank-road, was driven back upon his intrenchments along their whole extent. Ninety prisoners were taken by us in the operation.

At the same hour Gen. HAMPTON attacked the enemy's position north of the Norfolk Railroad, near Sycamore Church, and captured about three hundred prisoners, some arms and wagons, a large number of horses and twenty-five hundred cattle.

Gen. GRIMES attacked Gen. HAMPTON on his return in the afternoon, at Beichess' Mill, on the Jerusalem Plankroad, but was repulsed and driven back. Everything was brought off savely. Our entire loss does not exceed fifty men. R. E. LEE."

We are informed that General Hampton started for a point on James river, south of City Point, where he had learned the cattle were on pasture; but while on the march he intercepted a letter addressed to Grant, which contained the information that the cattle had been removed to Sycamore church. The letter also assured Grant that the beeves were of a very superior quality, and expressed apprehensions that the grazing in Prince George would be insufficient. General Hampton changed his route according to the information given by the intercepted epistle.

The affair on Thursday, in which the enemy attempted a reconnaissance in the direction of Poplar Spring church, was much more inconsiderable and insignificant than we had been led to suppose. If any fighting took place on this part of the line—west of the Weldon railroad—it was of so trifling a character as to be beneath General Lee's notice.

This raid of Gen. HAMPTON'S is one of the boldest and most brilliant things of the war. Leaving Reams' Station, on the Weldon Railroad, ten miles south of Petersburgh, passed behind GRANT and took his beaves from a position immediately in the rear of the centre of his lines. Sycamore Church, the point at which the captures of cattle, prisoners, &c., was made, is about fifteen miles south by east of Prince George Court-house.

From information received last night we are disposed to believe that GRANT has either given up his designs on the Southside Railroad or is pretending to have done so. There is little doubt that he has been transferring his troops from his extreme left.

There was sharp picket firing along the line south of Petersburgh yesterday.

FROM THE VALLEY.

We have no news from the Valley. Well-informed persons from that section say an able and enterprising leader like HAMPTON is much needed by our cavalry.

FROM GEN. HOOD'S ARMY.

The telegraph informs us that a partial exchange of prisoners has been agreed upon between Gens. HOOD and SHERMAN.

There were rumors in the army on Saturday that SHERMAN had sent an informal message, requesting Vice-President STEVENS, Gov. BROWN and Confederate States Senator JOHNSON to come to Atlanta, and confer with him on the subject of peace. If SHERMAN sent any such message, he must be deluded into the idea that in capturing Atlanta he has subjugated the State. We trust he will be soon roughly wakened from this delusion.

POLITICAL.

Massachusetts Democratic State Convention.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 21.

The Democratic State Convention, which met at Worcester to-day, nominated the following tickets: For election at large—ROBERT C. WINTHROP, of Boston, and ERASTUS D. BEACH, of Springfield: *for Governor*—HENRY W. PAYNE, of Cambridge; Lieut.-Governor—THOMAS F. PLUNKETT, of Pittsfield; Sec. of State, F. O. PRINCE; Treasurer, NATHAN CLARK; Attorney-General, S. O. LAMB; Auditor, MOSES BATES.

Resolutions were adopted, endorsing the nomination of MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON, and approving the platform of the Chicago Convention, as embodying the only effective way of restoring the Union and securing a permanent peace. The Convention was largely attended, and the proceedings were characterized by much enthusiasm.

Republican Convention in Connecticut—Nomination of Electors.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The Republican State Convention met in this city to-day, and was largely attended and harmonious. John I. Waite, of Norwich; John P. Elton, of Waterbury; James G. Batterson, of Hartford; Samuel C. Hubbard, of Middletown; Lubin L. Sayles, of Killingly, and F. A. Benjamin, of Stratford, were nominated as Lincoln and Johnson Electors.

Democratic State Convention in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The National Union State Convention met here to-day, Col. YAN ZANDT, of Newport, presided. The following gentlemen were nominated as Presidential Electors: Messrs. ROBERT B. CRANSTON, of Newport; WM. S. SLATER, of Smithfield; ROWS HANCOCK, of Westerly, and SIMEON HENRY GREENE, of Warwick.

Nomination of Mr. Laflin.

ROME, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 21.

Hon. ADDISON H. LAFLIN was this afternoon nominated as Union candidate for Congress in the Twentieth Congressional District.

Proposition of the Rebel Col. Scott to "Come Down."

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

An army officer, just from below, brings a report, derived from Gen. HERRON'S Adjutant, that Col. SCOTT, commanding rebel troops near Baton Rouge, sent a proposition to Gen. HERRON to surrender 4,000 to 6,000 men, provided Gen. HERRON would grant an unconditional pardon to the general officers of the command.

The loss by the burning of FAGIN'S mill last night was $150,000, on which there was no insurance.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL ADDRESS OF MR. S. B. RUGGLES, AT YALE COLLEGE, JULY 27, 1864. Published by D. APPLETON & Co., No. 343 Broadway, New York.

What then were the surrounding accessories, and what the immediate antecedents, which gave to our Class of 1814 its form and features?

Historically and chronologically speaking, nearly all of our number were born shortly after the foundation of our present National Government. All of us lived in the atmosphere breathed by WASHINGTON. Many of our number first saw the light during the French Revolution, amid the horrors of the Reign of Terror. When the good king, Louis the Sixteenth, the friend of American independence, was beheaded, some of the Class were old enough to hear the widespread groan, coming heavily across the Atlantic. While at school we heard the shouts of the victors at Aboukir and Trafalgar. We followed on our maps, "the Little Corporal" from Lodi to Marengo, to Jena and to Austerlitz. In the year 1810, when we entered college, the French Emperor had reached the summit, the very culminating point of his victorious career. He stood pre-eminent and aloft, at once the dominant power and the terror of the world. Europe was ringing with the crash of its ancient thrones, and he was rebuilding on their ruins the Western Roman Empire of Charlemagne, and ambitiously imitating that of Augustus.

In 1812, by which time our Class had become "Sophomores," the alarm had risen to such a pitch, that it was quite seriously contended by many worthy people, that Napoleon differed very little, in name or in fact, from "Apollyon." All of us will surely recollect the remarkable Essay which, in that year, went the rounds of the newspapers, seeking to show from Scripture the imperial usurper to be identical with, or twin brother of "the great red dragon" of the Revelations, which rather startling proposition the writer strove to support by the coincidence of the seventeen letters composing "Napoleon Bonaparte" with the aggregate number of the "seven heads and ten horns," not to mention the "seven crowns," of his celestial counterpart.

The only European Power which had been able to resist the progress of the Conqueror, was the United Kingdom of the British Islands, briefly denominated "England." Her insular position, and the splendid naval victories of her heroic NELSON, had effectually secured her supremacy on the ocean; but they drove NAPOLEON in his turn, to enforce on the land his celebrated "Continental System," interdicting throughout the European continent every species of commerce with the British Islands, and by a singular legal fiction, declaring them to be "in a state of blockade." As the necessary legal consequence, he claimed the belligerent right to "burn, sink, and destroy," every neutral vessel trading with England, or carrying its products or property. This brought on the English "Orders in Council," in retaliation; so that the commerce of the United States on the ocean soon fell a prey to the belligerents, who agreed in nothing but their undisguised contempt for our young Republic. The whole ocean was lighted by the flames of our burning vessels, destroyed without stint or mercy, while England superadded the further outrage and indignity, of impressing into her navy our American seamen by thousands. By the year 1810, our maritime commerce was virtually annihilated, and the only question was, which of the two great ocean robbers we should first attack.

The effects of that question in forming the political character of the Class of 1814, will require a brief review of the origin and distinctive features of the two great parties, which had more or less divided the country from the foundation of the government.

The Constitution was the work of WASHINGTON, aided largely by HAMILTON and his associates. The character of that school of political thinkers was essentially English and practical.—In erecting our political structure, they naturally sought to construct a machine which would not only steadily run without interruption, but would fully provide for its own preservation. With that view, they created and established, as they supposed, a political "Union," a unit, undivided and indivisible, absolutely supreme and sovereign within the limits prescribed by the Constitution, with a judicial tribunal of its own creation, clothed with full, and final and exclusive power to define those limits.

The opposing political school was that of JEFFERSON, denominated *par excellence* by his admirers the "Apostle of Freedom," and by others the "Apostle of Revolution." The character of his school, if not altogether French, was decidedly theoretical and revolutionary; for it holds, that the Government of the Union, created by the Constitution, is, after all, practically only a "Confederacy," in which each of the confederating parties retains an ultimate, independent "sovereignty," with the power at any time, in its own discretion and upon its own separate judgment, without appeal, to nullify any act of the general government; a theory establishing, as the logical and inevitable result, the lawful right of any State to resist and overthrow the "Nation" and the paramount national sovereignty, which WASHINGTON and his supporters thought they had called into being.

The utter antagonism between these opposing theories was not immediately apparent in any practical results, but it is now painfully manifest in the pending Rebellion. Without trespassing upon any party topics, it may be safely affirmed, that permanent peace never will, and never can be re-established on this American continent, until the conflict of those theories shall be effectually ended. The question does not admit of any compromise; for it is as morally certain as any fixed law of Nature, that if a single spark of "State Sovereignty," containing within itself the element of lawful "secession," shall be left to smoulder in the framework of the Government, the revolutionary flame may be at any time rekindled, and with redoubled fury.

The American "Union" became a "*Nation*," by the necessary political operation of the Constitution, which conferred upon it paramount and transcendent sovereignty over the great national subjects of war, treaties, money, commerce, the post, &c., &c., distinctly specified in the Constitution. Precisely to the same extent, the Constitution extinguished or abridged the pre existing "sovereignty" of the separate States, which simply retained the residue, or *residuum*, not granted to the Union. Certain legal powers may be concurrent, but "sovereignty" from its very nature, must be exclusive. The national sovereignty of the Union, within the limits specified by the Constitution, is necessarily exclusive and supreme. The only sovereignty the States can possibly possess, is a "*residuary* sovereignty" beyond those limits, which are to be ascertained and defined only by the national judiciary provided by the Constitution.

The articles of Confederation, of 1778, commence by denominating the United States of America a "Confederacy." The second Article distinctly and carefully reserves to each State "*its sovereignty, freedom and independence.*" No such denomination or reservation, nor any clause of similar import, is contained in the Constitution—which was expressly and avowedly framed to remedy the manifold evils of the Confederation, by establishing a "Union," with a Government partly federal and partly national in its structure, but exclusively national in its specified powers.

The official letter of WASHINGTON, as President of the Convention, sent forth with the Constitution, in 1787, distinctly declared it to be "impracticable in the *federal* government of these States, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and to provide for the interest and safety of all."

The foreign writers who honestly speak of the Union as a "*Confederacy*," must do so in ignorance of the Constitution. At home, the term is so applied by juggling, party politicians, who wish to "play fast and loose,"—to appear to be upholding at the same moment, the legitimate sovereignty of the Union and a directly antagonist sovereignty in the separate States.

The letter of WASHINGTON referred to, is so full of interest and instruction, in the present juncture of our national affairs, when the partizans of "independent State sovereignty" are madly and treasonably striving to overthrow the legitimate, constitutional "sovereignty of the Union," that we give it entire:

IN CONVENTION, September 17, 1780.

SIR:—We have now the honour to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled, that Constitution, which has appeared to us the most desirable.

The friends of the country have long seen and deplored, that the power of making war, peace and treaties; that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the corresponding executive and judicial authorities, should be fully and effectually vested in the General Government of the Union: but the impropriety of delegating such extensive trust to one body of men is evident. Hence results the necessity of a different organization.

It is obviously impracticable in the Federal Government of these States, to secure all *rights of independent sovereignty to each*, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals entering into society, must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstances, as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several States as to their situation, extent, habits and particular interests.

In all our deliberations on this subject, we kept steadily in our view that which appears to be the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety: perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each state in the Convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude than might otherwise have been expected; and thus the Constitution, which we now present, is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession, which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable.

That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State, is not, perhaps, to be expected; but each will doubtless consider, that had her interests been alone consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions, as could have reasonably have been excepted, we hope and believe; that it may promote the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure better *freedom* and happiness, is our most ardent wish.

With great respect, we have the honor to be, sir,

Your Excellency's most humble servants,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President,

By unanimous order of the Convention.

His Excellency the President of Congress.

The fundamental difference on this vital point, of the paramount sovereignty of the Union within its specified sphere, gave its tone to the two political parties at an early stage of our history. It soon became evident that Mr JEFFERSON and his adherents sympathized much more fully and sincerely with the revolutionary movements in France, overthrowing its former institutions, political and religious, than with the government of England, which upheld a monarchy with Christianity and an Established Church. On the other hand, the disciples of WASHINGTON and HAMILTON, who largely predominated in New-York and in New England, preferred, as between the two belligerents, England to France.

Such were the political accessories surrounding the College in 1810; but within its walls, there was a noble and commanding figure, deeply impressing its image upon our Class during the whole four years of our academic life. For who of us can ever forget the teachings of President DWIGHT? I shall not attempt to paint a portrait which the greater artists who have preceded me, have so faithfully and glowingly executed; nor to depict the rich Johnsonian rotundity of his intellect; the noble elevation of his Christian character; his penetrating knowledge of the human heart; the lofty dignity of his carriage and example. I shall speak of him only as a politician; as the perfect type of the grand, old Federalist of the better days of the Republic: the lover of law, of justice, of order, of regulated liberty; the friend and companion of WASHINGTON; the firm upholder of the American Union in all its sovereign powers; the "faithful soldier and servant of Christ unto his life's end."

The soothing hand of time, in fifty years, has softened and removed many political prejudices, which stood forth so sharp and salient fifty years ago; for no one could mistake the political opinions of President DWIGHT in 1810. If I were to select any one characteristic which would paint his political portrait at a single stroke, it would be, not merely his disapprobation, but his utter abomination of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE and THOMAS JEFFERSON. He took no pains to conceal it, but during the whole four years of our college course, strenuously labored, both in and out of the lecture-room—in and out of the pulpit—to impress upon his pupils his own solemn and deep-seated convictions. Who of us can ever forget those tremendous sermons from the text, "Watchman, what of the night?" delivered on the days of the National fast; or the unmitigated indignation with which he denounced the French Revolution and the tyranny of NAPOLEON?

The Government had declared war against England in June, 1812, about a week after the arrival of the army of Napoleon on the Niemen. It was a just and necessary war; for of the two great spoliators of our commerce, England only was accessible to our attack; but it did not blind the eyes of thoughtful men to the gigantic danger to the freedom of the world, from the victorious career of France. In that view President DWIGHT taught us to rejoice, and most of us did rejoice, at every step in that mighty struggle, which terminated in 1814, with the downfall of Napoleon—at the noble patriotism of the Russian Emperor; the magnificent sacrifice of Moscow; the tremendous "Battle of the Nations," the *Volker-Schlacht* of Leipsic; the final capture of Paris and the restoration of the Bourbons. Subsequent events may have materially modified the views we then took of that great event, but the Class left the College in 1814 almost unanimously rejoicing that "the Tyrant," as we were taught to think him, had ceased to be the terror of the human race.

Nay more; although we were at war with England, capturing her frigates on the ocean, and her fleets on our northern lakes, we rejoiced at every step in her gallant defence of the freedom of the world on the Spanish Peninsula, and gladly followed the victorious career of WELLINGTON from his narrow foot-hold in Portugal, in 1810, to his triumphant entry into Paris, in 1814; covering almost precisely the four years of our College life. English in descent, in language, in literature, in religion, we gave our hearts wholly to England in that terrible struggle. How has England repaid us? Where have been her sympathies when we, too, were fighting for the freedom of a Continent? We leave the "*Alabama*," built of English oak, with English gold, manned by English sailors, and sent down headlong with her English cannon to the bottom of the English Channel, to tell the story.

It is a singular fact, that the most bitter enemies of the American Union in England are found among the Tory party, upon whom we lavished our sympathies in the contest with the first Napoleon; while our most efficient and valued friends, such as COBDEN, BRIGHT, FORSTER, LEFEVRE, MILL, GOLDWIN SMITH and others, are "Liberals," who regard the political reforms and revolutions of modern days, in a much more philosophic spirit. Some of the Tories, in their speeches and public writings, reccommend a division of the United States, into *four* parts, to begin with; while others express their opinion, that *six* would be a better number,—especially for England.

It would be a great mistake to suppose, that the malignity towards America, which the London *Times* now exhibits, is a feeling of recent origin. On the contrary, its editorial course for the last fifty years has been quite consistent, reaching back even to our College era. On the twentieth of April, 1814, Napoleon abdicated the throne of France, and went into exile at Elba. Peace between France and England immediately followed, and was formally proclaimed on the 17th of May following. On the 20th of May the London *Times* expressed the hope that "the Genevese democrat GALLATIN, or the famous orator CLAY," who had gone out to Europe to negotiate a peace between America and England, "will be no more listened to now than when they so earnestly pleaded the cause of the monster Bonaparte." It expressed the further hope, that "the British negotiators will not discuss the *impudent nonsense, called an American doctrine, about impressment and native allegiance*, but will demand *the safe and undivided possession of the Lakes, the abandonment of the Newfoundland Fishery*, and the *restoration of Louisiana and the usurped territory of Florida!*" To insure the accomplishment of these peculiarly British objects, the *Times* further recommended that a large detachment from the victorious army of Wellington, then in the South of France, should be sent out at once to America.

The British Government attempted to follow this precious advice, but was slightly unsuccessful. By some accident, Commodore MACDONOUGH, on the 11th of September, 1814, swept the whole British fleet out of Lake Champlain. By another accident, on the 8th of January following, General JACKSON evicted from the soil of Louisiana every veteran of WELLINGTON's army who had ventured to cross the Atlantic.

It is a curious coincidence, and one which serves quite accurately to define the chronology of our academic life, in connection with cotemporary events, that the news of MACDONOUGH's victory reached New Haven on the Commencement Day of the College, in September, 1814, and almost within the very hour in which our Class was receiving its Bachelor's Degree; and and that one of our number, whose route homeward happened to pass through Middletown, had the happiness of carrying the joyful intelligence to the family of the gallant Commodore. The completeness of his triumph so effectually stopped the "impudent nonsense" of the *Times* about "the undivided possession of the Lakes," that the British negotiators consented to sign the Treaty of Peace, on the 24th of December, 1814. Let us hope that the good sense, if not the good feeling, of England may induce her to do no further act to disturb it.

NAPOLEON was then quietly in exile in Elba. On his way there, in April, in a British frigate, he told the captain that he "had intended to give the Americans a good government, but that they were unworthy of it!" to which assumption, and to that of every other European Sovereign, whether on or off his throne, America may simply answer in the words of the noble Peruvian: "We seek no change; and least of all, such change as they would bring us."

The middle ground of our picture, embracing the Golden Age of general peace, filled with the victories of Man over Nature, and reaching from 1814 to 1860, now lies broadly spread before us. The fiery form of Napoleon is once more seen in the distance, flitting across the "Hundred Days," in which he strove to burst his bonds and recover the throne he had abdicated; for which offence he was chained, like Prometheus, to a rock for the remnant of his life. He lingered long enough, while the vulture was gnawing at his vitals for the world to look back more calmly on his eventful and checquered career. We began to perceive that, after all, the imperious but imperial Ruler had done some little good to France, and perhaps to the world, particularly in his civic admisistration, in simplifying the law; introducing sound finance with a metallic basis; promoting scientific discovery, and eminently in the great public works, by which he strengthened and adorned his Empire. On the other hand, we discovered that some of the restored monarchs, in their exile "had forgotten nothing and had learned nothing," but to do nothing for the general advancement of civilization and the good of Man.

The address then alludes to some of the public works of the last fifty years, and the marvelous power of steam and electricity, "virtually doubling the dynamical powers of the white population of the globe." It especially notices the civic advancements of LOUIS NAPOLEON, including his project of an interoceanic canal through Nicaragua, and his views of its influence *in abolishing Slavery throughout the world.*

After an indignant denunciation of the "barbarian" spirit of the rebels in extinguishing the long line of Southern light-houses from the Capes of Virginia to the Mexican frontier, Mr. RUGGLES concludes with an earnest appeal to the alumni of Yale, to exert their powers to the last and the uttermost, in upholding the national Union "under the solemn conviction, that the happiness of a continent, not for a day, but for centuries to come, is staked upon the pending conflict."

RECEPTION OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH N. Y. VOLUNTEERS.—The Forty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, who for three years have been in active duty in various parts of the rebellious States, returned yesterday about one hundred strong. They were formally received by a committee of the Brooklyn Common Council, and escorted to the Park. At two o'clock the Twenty-third Regiment, N.G., appeared, and escorted the volunteers to Brooklyn.

THE DRAFT.—It is understood that Gen. HAYS has received orders from Washington to begin the draft in the First and Tenth Districts to-morrow. The First District embraces Queens, Suffolk and Richmond Counties; and the quota is deficient something over a thousand men. The Tenth District comprises Westchester, Putnam and Rockland Counties. Not more than eight hundred men will be required to fill the quota. No orders for draft in this city have been received.

THE BROADWAY FIRE.—Mr. C. B. RICHARDSON, one of the unfortunate, who was burned out in the recent fire, notifies his customers in another column of his removal to 44 Broadway, where his business will be carried on without interruption.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 21, 1864.

$38,000	U.S.6s.'81. .C.	107¾	50	N. Y. Central	126⅜
500	U.S. 6s,5-20's,O.S.	110	100	do	s30 126⅜
1,500	do	110¾	400	do	b30 126⅜
5,000	do	110¾	300	do	b30 126⅜
3,000	do	110¾	200	do	126⅜
5,900	U. S.5s.10-40s.C.	97¾	400	Erie Railway	104⅜
1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 N. Oct. & April.	111¾	600	do	104⅜
26,000	U.S.6s, 1-yr.Cer	94⅜	700	do	s30 104⅜
10,000	M.6s iss. to Pacific R	71	200	do	b10 104⅜
2,000	Cal. State 7s	150	100	do	104⅜
6,000	Mich.Sc.S.F.Bs.	115	50	H. Riv. R	116⅜
8,000	O. & M. Cer	42½	20	C. & Alt. R. Pr	116¾
5,000	do	42¾	50	do	91
30,000	do	42¾	500	Reading R	90
15,000	do b5	42¾	300	do	129⅛
1,000	Erie R. 3d M	116⅛	500	do	129⅜
25,000	Erie 4th M. Bs.	115	200	do	s30 129⅜
3,000	Alton & T. H.In.	84	200	do	s30 129
10,000	To. & W. 2d M	89	200	Mich. S. & N.I. R.	80¾
5,000	Cl. & To.S.F.B.	118	500	do	80¾
2,000	P.Ft.W.&C. 1st.	117¾	100	do	s30 80¾
3,000	T. & W. 2d M. Ex.	91	300	do	s30 80½
10,000	Am. Gold	222	10	Ill. Cen. R. R. Scr.	127½
10,000	do	222½	100	do	b15 127
6	Shoe & Leath. B'k	105	300	do	126⅞
50	Cen. Coal Co	67	200	do	s30 126⅞
100	do	67⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	b20 111¾
300	Cum. Coal, Pref.	s30 68	15	Cl., Col. & C. R.	170
1600	do	68¼	100	Chi. & N.W.	b10 51⅜
100	do	b10 68⅜	150	do	51¼
500	Am. Coal Co	90	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	b30 84⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co	82	200	do	b30 84⅜
400	Mariposa Min.	46¾	600	do	84⅜
300	do	46	100	do	84¼
400	do	s30 45¾	600	do	s30 84
800	do	45¾	100	do	s10 84
100	do	b10 45¾	25	Sixth-av. R	129
300	Wym. Y. Coal	51	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	b30 106¾
200	do	52	300	do	106¾
100	AshburtonCoalCo.	26	600	do	106¾
280	do	25	200	do	s30 106¼
500	Consolidated Coal Co. of Md	64	500	do	s30 106⅜
50	Pacific Mail	266	100	do	s30 106
100	Atlantic M.S.Co	189	500	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	b3 107⅜
400	do	190	100	Chi. & Alt. R.	b30 87
			100	H. & St. J. R. Pref	45

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U.S.6s,'81 C'p's,	107⅛	650	Hud. Riv. R	115¾
27,000	do	107⅛	2000	Reading R	128
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	108⅜	500	do	b30 128⅜
10,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10s, Oct. & Apr	111	100	Mich. Central R	138
10,000	do	110¾	2200	Cleve. & Pitts	110¾
67,000	U. S. 6s, 1y, C.	94⅜	500	do	110⅝
100,000	do	94⅜	700	Chic. & N. W. R	80¾
10,000	O. & M. Cer	b30 42	700	M. S. & N. I.	b30 79⅝
10,000	do	41¾	200	do	79⅝
20,000	do	41	400	do	79¼
15,000	do	40⅞	1200	do	79¾
20,000	Amer. Gold	220¾	600	do	s30 79
40,000	do	220¾	600	do	79
90,000	do	s30 217	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	126⅜
100	Alt. & T. H. Pref	70	700	Chi. & N.W. Pref	83⅜
200	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	b30 124	100	Chi. & R. I. R	106
700	Pumb. Coal Pr.	b10 67⅜	100	do	105¾
500	do	67⅜	600	do	105¾
200	do	67¾	100	do	b15 105¾
100	Quick. Min. Co	81⅜	100	do	b30 106
100	Erie R.	b30 104	500	P., Ft. W. & C.	b30 107
400	do	103⅞	600	do	106⅝
1000	do	103⅝	50	do	106¾
100	do	s30 103¾	300	Canton Co	33¾
100	N. Y. Cen	126⅝	100	do	b30 34

FIRST BOARD—1½ P. M.

300	Erie Railway	104	200	Chic. & R. I.	s3 106⅜
200	do	s10 104	100	do	s3 106⅜
1000	do	c 104	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	51⅜
1000	do	s3 105	200	do	s3 51
900	do	s3 104	100	do	s3 51⅜
100	Hudson R. R.	b3 116⅜	100	do	b3 51⅜
200	Reading R	129	100	Ch. & N. W. Pref.	b3 84
400	do	128⅞	100	P. Ft. W. & C.	106⅜
200	do	s3 128¾	500	do	s3 107
1000	do	s3 129	100	do	107
200	do	s3 128¾	200	do	b3 107
100	Ill. Cen. R.	b3 126¾	20,000	O. & Miss. O.	b3 42
100	do	126¾	20,000	do	s3 42
500	Clev. & Pitts.	b3w 108	100	Mic. Transit Co.	108
200	do	s3 108¾	600	Cum. Coal	67⅜
400	Mich. So. & N. I.	80	200	do	67¾
200	do	s3 80	400	Quick. Min.	81¾
100	do	s3 79⅞	50	Central Coal Co.	66
100	do	s3 79⅞	500	Mariposa M. Co.	45¾
1,200	do	b3 80	100	do	s3 45¾
			100	do	b3 45¾

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21—P. M.

About a month or six weeks ago we recurred to the circumstances, notorious for a year or more past in Wall-street, under which most of the Anglo-American Banking interest in this market and in London, direct their wealth and influence against the Public Credit of the United States. That they have not succeeded in wholly destroying the value of our National Stocks and Currency, and diverting every available dollar of private and corporate capital from Government employment at home, to the other side of the Atlantic in Gold, is no fault of their own, and is due to no lack of industry in the work of gross and persistent misrepresentation in London. The financial column of the London *Times*, which of late years seldom shows the slightest degree of ordinary fairness to the North or to the Government credit of the United States, has, if we may judge by the *ear-marks*, repeatedly drawn its most wicked and mischievous inspirations on this subject from certain banking letters to the so-called great houses, or banking establishments in London, with whom the New-York writers are in semi-weekly correspondence, and our London assailant in daily intercourse. From this source, it was confidently concluded and announced in the London *Times* more than a year ago, that the *last* payment of gold interest on our public debt had been made, and that not even another attempt to keep faith would be heard of. And later, it was ascertained that while other payments *were* promptly made and even anticipated, and while the Treasury was literally embarrassed how to dispose of its last Spring's surplus of gold from customs, nothing could save our greenback currency from irretrievable ruin, *because* (such is the inference) *there were influences at work here to put up gold to 300 or 400 per cent.* What these influences were, we need not at present review. They were well understood through our darkest financial troubles last Summer, after being partially foreshadowed through the intercepted rebel correspondence of SOUTTER and LAMAR last Winter, and in the Gold-room for months afterward. So far as they relate to Southern sympathy, or the partisan means of crippling and arresting the war, they failed of their object, and are now matters of the past, though not to be forgotten when the war is over.

But there is a somewhat less offensive side to these influences, not inappropriate for reference in connection with the late Money news from London. The Anglo-American Bankers referred to, from the very start of the War, have systematically placed their own balances abroad and advised their friends and dealers to make haste with *their* Money also to London, if they would avoid instead of participating in (or attempting by their support to avert) the utter wreck of our Public Credit. Not content with carrying out these views or prejudicies in all the ramifications of their own business, they have in this way diverted the last dollar their position and outside influence could possibly control from the Public Securities of the United States, to employment in the wildest Stock speculations in London; that great city affording the only ark of financial *safety* in times like the present!

The alarm, however, which was quieted by transferring Money at an exchange of 200 or 300 ℔ cent. to London, is now removed, *but the source of apprehension reversed.* We shall not follow the example of our London namesake by quoting from high financial authority, through private letters by the last mail, the confirmatory evidences, from his own side of the water, that this new alarm is well grounded. We might do so; but it is sufficient at present to know, that the dangers to the London market are admitted to be imminent, and that the hint is significantly thrown out this morning, through one of the New-York organs of this Anglo-American interest, that a portion of the American balances abroad may, as a timely precaution, be immediately drawn for, to be employed with the greater security "*here.*"

Our impression is that the first financial alarm in London, now reported, will partially subside before culminating in serious bankruptcies, but it remains to be seen how far the later events in Georgia and in the Shenandoah Valley, when known in England, will renew the feeling, especially *as these afford more substantial evidences of the coming peace* than the mere rumors which preceded the Chicago Convention.

There was a further fall of 3 ℔ cent. in he Gold Room to-day, and the market for Exchange closed weak for the *Scotia* this morning. The shipment of Gold and Silver of all denominations, by this steamer, is only $332,000. The supply of Merchant bills made the last week against Domestic Produce is over $5,000,000 in Currency, to which about $1,000,000 may be added as drawn against 5-20 and other United States Stocks. We see no present signs of an increased export demand for Gold on account of the panic in the London Money market. On the contrary, we believe the disposition will be to reduce American balances in that quarter, and to withhold mercantile remittances to England and the Continent generally for a further important decline in Gold and Exchange. The feeling is in this direction to-day on the additional news from SHERIDAN'S great victory and a careful canvass of its important consequences upon the early successful close of the war. We are not disposed to claim too much credit for our importing houses, in respect to the state of their accounts on the other side, particularly as we know that opinions on 'Change are in conflict on the subject, but the weight of evidence is altogether against any pressing engagements which demand remittances without reference to the currency for exchange. The panic pressure for assistance to the London market has very little to do with our regular trade with Europe. And this pressure can draw nothing more from our banking houses, for their balances are already on the other side. A rumor is on the streets that some of their number essayed to make up a round million in gold for shipment *for effect* by the *Scotia*, the list being headed with $400,000 by an English house in Wall-street, but the scheme failed for want of the required amount of self-sacrificing assistance.

On the Stock Exchange there was a steady demand for Government Stocks and Treasury Paper, but otherwise the temper of the First Board was dull on the Railways and prices decidedly lower at the Second Board. The miscellaneous shares which moved upward on Monday and Tuesday were fairly supported in the morning, but lost part of their buoyancy in sympathy with the fall in the Railways in the afternoon. The same wealthy combination which has been felt against the Railway Hst for several weeks past, is still at work, another resisting force on the *Bull* side is scarcely equal to hold prices steady, much less to turn them decidedly upward. The advantages so far as an easy Money market to the Brokers and a largely increased traffic on the New-York and Western Railway lines, are concerned, are with this party, but the *Bears* on the other hand insist upon the sympathy which they say should exist between Stock speculation other than in the Government Securities, with the falling course of the Gold Market, the depreciation of Merchandise, and the rapid approaches which our victorious *Electors-at-large*, in the field, are making in the direction of an early peace, and the emphatic popular indorsement of the Government at the November election.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, as compared with the same hour yesterday, the Railways leaving off somewhat steadier than at the Second Board. Gold 220@220¼, as against 223@224 yesterday afternoon. The Governments of 1881 are firmer, and Treasury paper a fraction higher, on a very free demand.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881	107¾	107¾	Mich. Southern	80¼	79⅞
U. S. 5-20's	110⅞	110⅝	Illinois Cen	127½	128⅛
N. Y. Central	126	126⅜	Pittsburgh	111⅜	110⅝
Erie	104	103¾	Fort Wayne	107¾	108⅜
Erie Preferred	106	105	Rock Island	107	106⅜
Hudson	116¾	115¾	Reading	129⅝	129⅜
Canton	33¼	33⅛	Quicksilver	82¾	81¾
Treas. Cer., new	94⅞	94⅝	Cum land Coal	68¼	67⅛
Northwest	51¾	50⅜	Mariposa	45¾	45¼
Ohio & M. Certs	43	41¾	N. West Pref	84¾	83¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City bank shares:

New-York	115	Bank of the Republic	100
Manhattan	138	Bank of N. Amer	105
Merchants'	110¾	Hanover	104¾
Mechanics'	172	Irving	100
North River	105	Peoples'	100
Merchants' Exchange	100	Grocers'	110
Commerce	165	Shoe & Leather	104
Ocean	80	Commonwealth	100
American Exchge	117	Park	108

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	114¾	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	130	Chi. & N. W. Sink Mort.	97
Erie 2ds, '79	107	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	100
Erie 3ds, '83	114¾	L. S. & W. Bds	110
Erie 4ths, '80	114¾	Del. L. & W. 1sts	115
Buff. N.Y. & E. '77	113	Del. L. & W. 2ds	110
Hud. R. 2ds S. F.	120	Tol. & Wab. Ext	101
Mich. C. new 1sts	127	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	90
Chi., B. & Quincy	129	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	117
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	114	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	106⅜
Ill. Central '75	120	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	86¾
Chi. & N. W. S. F	109	Miss. & Mo. L. G	60

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, (Thursday,) Sept. 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-street.

The following sales of Stocks were made at auction, to-day, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co.:

$1,000 Erie Second Mortgage Register Bond, due 1879 117
101 shares Brooklyn and New-York Ferry Co., $100 each 158¾
20 shares East Broadway, Dry Dock and Battery Railroad Company, $100 each 112
20 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, $100 each 164

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognising the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
FISCAL AGENT UNITED STATES.
FOR SALE—7-30 TREASURY NOTES AND 10-40 BONDS.
Commission allowed buyers, ¼ per cent.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 21—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 64 bbls. Ashes, 9,122 bbls. Flour, 480 bbls. and 100 bags Corn Meal, 42,237 bushels Wheat, 80,944 bushels Corn, 79,864 bushels Oats, 790 bushels Malt, 421 pkgs. Provisions, and 459 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 50 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues quiet and unsettled.

COTTON—Is dull, lower, and irregular. Middlings $1 68@$1 72 ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 375 bales. Weeks receipts, 950 bales; sales and resales, 2,700 bales; exports, 2 bales.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at uniform prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand at a further partial reduction of 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 16,750 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 35@$9 70; poor to choice Extra State at $9 75@$10 25, chiefly at $9 80@$10; round hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 85@$11 20 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 35 @$9 70
Extra State	9 75 @10 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 75 @12 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds	10 85 @11 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 25 @12 25
Extra Genesee	10 25 @12 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 60 @15 50

Southern Flour is more active, but cheaper; sales since our last, 2,300 bbls. at $10 75@$11 85 for poor to good, and $11 90@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $14 50@$15 50 for Phœnix Mills ℔ bbl.

Canadian Flour continues quiet and depressed. Sales 450 bbls. extra, at $9 80@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, including fine and superfine, at from $8@$9 75 ℔ bbl. Corn meal is in less demand, closing at $8@$8 10 for Jersey, and $8 40 for Calorie, and $8 50@$8 55

America, via Southampton, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Manchester*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana, by the *Havana*, will close at 2 P. M. on Thursday.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Morning Star*, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Saturday.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ocean Queen*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Friday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail.....5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way.....9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....4 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at.....5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 336 Navy-st., and No. 96 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

NEW PATENT CAMPAIGN LANTERNS, WITH ILLUMINATED PORTRAITS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Splendid for clubs, fireworks, flags, illuminations, &c.
TUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 9 Dey-st., N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE

You can purchase cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down town jobbers sell whole pieces.

READY TO-DAY

1,000 cartoons of rich Plaid, Plain, and Broche Bonnet Ribbons, 20 per cent below last week's prices.

Every shade in uncut Velvets at $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00.

Millinery, Silks and Laces cheap. Job lots of Trimmings, Flowers, Feathers, Embroideries, &c.

Also, 500 cartons of Felt, Beaver and Straw Bloomers, comprising Orioles, Imperials, Saratogas, Napoleon Cass, Waterfalls, and every other fashionable shape, at 56 cts., 75 cts., $1, and upward, all below regular prices.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand and 66 Allen-st.
5th block east from the Bowery.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS,

AT GAYNOR'S.

We are now offering an elegant variety of fall styles in FRENCH BALMORALS, and new shape SKELETON SKIRTS. Also, a very large assortment of all kinds of CORSETS. We are selling a beautiful French

CONTILLE CORSET

button in front, for twenty shillings (old price), as we manufacture them ourselves, and have had the Coutille in stock some time.

GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer.
765, Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts.

MME. RALLINGS,

NO. 318 CANAL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,

Respectfully announces that her
OPENING
OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES
OF
PARIS MILLINERY,
Will take place on
THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1864.

PARIS MILLINERY.

MRS. SCOTT, No. 497 Broadway (St. Nicholas Block), will open her Imported Paris Bonnets and those of her own Manufacture, on Thursday, Sept. 22.

LACE CURTAINS

AT REDUCED PRICES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway,

AT GEO. W. BASSFORD'S, NO. 473 Broadway, a splendid assortment of PARISFLOWERS will be opened to-day, (Thursday,) 22d inst., and offered to the trade at the lowest cash prices.

MILLINERY.

MADAME FERRERO, NO. 5 GREAT Jones-st., respectfully informs the ladies that on Wednesday, the 21st inst., she will exhibit New Fall and Winter styles of Paris Millinery, at reasonable prices. City Milliners positively not admitted.

MRS. CARTER, NO. 827 BROADWAY, has just received six cases of dress bonnets, carriage and promenade hats of the richest class, varying in price from $10 to $120. Customers and ladies generally are invited to call and examine at No. 827 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts.

E. MATHERS & CO., MILLINERS AND Modistes, No. 891 Broadway, will have their opening of Fall and Winter styles of Paris bonnets and hats to-day, (Thursday,) Sept. 22. E. MATHERS & CO.,
No. 891 Broadway.

MILLINERY OPENING.—MRS. AYER AND MISS THUGG, No. 315 Sixth-avenue, will open on THURSDAY, September 22d, a pretty assortment of Fall and Winter Bonnets, round hats, &c., to which they invite the attention of the public.

A SPECIAL OPENING OF PARIS FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY on THURSDAY, 22d Sept., at
SIMMONS',
No. 837 Broadway.

MME. BARRONNE, NO. 575 BROADway, will have her grand opening of Fall and Winter Millinery and Dressmaking THIS THURSDAY, Sept. 22. No. 575 Broadway, over Brooks' shoe-store.

MRS. DAVIDSON WILL OPEN HER first importation of FALL MILLINARY, on THURSDAY next, Sept. 22d, at 38 University Place, between 10th and 11th-st.

CLOTHING.

UNDER CLOTHING AT THE ONLY AND first street place where ladies and gentlemen can receive the utmost value for their cast-off wearing apparel, carpets, furniture, jewelry, diamonds, old gold and silver, &c., and not trying to get them for half the value as practiced by others who are publishing high prices and then trembling to impose or get them half for nothing if they could. Please call and satisfy yourselves by the well known dealer H. HARRIS, No. 194 Third-av., between 21st and 22d-sts. A note by post punctually attended to. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. HARRIS at their own residence in or out of the city.

ATTENTION—FOR THE NEW WESTERN Emporium House, No. 168 7th-av. corner 21st-street. Ladies and gentlemen, if you have any cast-off wearing apparel, furniture, carpets, &c., that you wish to dispose of, the best you can do is to call or send a note to the New Western Emporium, A. DUCES, No. 168 7th-av., you will obtain the highest cash prices, and will be dealt with to your entire satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to and the ladies attended by Mrs. D.

A SURER PLACE.—AT 212 7TH AVE. LADIES and Gents will find the fair honest dealer, H. ROSENBERG, to whom you can dispose of your cast off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture and Jewelry. I will pay the full prices for Silk, Calico, Woolen and Muslin Dresses, Coats, Coats, &c. Please call on or address H. ROSENBERG, No. 212 7th ave. Ladies attended by Mrs. ROSENBERG. Orders punctually attended to and out of the city.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest allowed; free of Government tax. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and also on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M., to 7 P. M.

CHARLES PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before October 1st, will draw interest from that date.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner Varick.
ASSETS.....$1,212,650

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary. EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL FIRST class servants, suitable for private families and first-class private boarding houses. Apply at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 153, West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER WHO GOES out by the day, a few more customers; terms remarkably easy. Call at Mrs. NEELY'S, No. 136 West 30th st., third floor.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid; has the best of references. Call at No. 309 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS (sisters)—one as laundress, who understands doing up all kinds of muslins and fluting; two years' reference from her last place. The other as chambermaid or waitress: the best of City reference. Call at No. 187 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECtable girls. One as good cook, washer and ironer—the other as chambermaid and waitress. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Good reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED.—A GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress: can cut and fit children's clothes neatly, take charge of an infant from its birth, and dress ladies' hair; has the best City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 215 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young girl as nurse and seamstress; is a neat sewer, and has been accustomed to the care of young children; has the best of reference from her last place. Call or address No. 341 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 55 West 18th-st., over the feed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable young woman, in a private family; is willing to do chamberwork or take care of growing children; good City reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 91 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL PROTESTANT girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; quick at the needle, or thorough waitress. Call at, or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to do fine washing, and understands French fluting in the best manner; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 55 West 18th-st., in the front.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as child's nurse; can give the best of reference; has lived three years in her last place. Call at No. 215 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Ring the private door bell.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse in a private family; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth. Best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 303 6th-av., corner of 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as first-class chambermaid; no objection to do a little fine washing or plain sewing if required. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 18 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as a competent cook in a private family; unexceptionable City reference as to qualification, character, &c.; none but private families need apply. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 283 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; three years' City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 145 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as chambermaid and sewing in a private family; can give good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 288 6th-av., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as infant's nurse. Is capable of taking it from birth or bring it up by hand. Is a good seamstress; would wait on a lady. Call at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHES a situation in a family as seamstress, or to wait on children; understands dress-making. Can be seen at Dr. Bennett's, corner of Dufield and Willoughby-sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT PROTESTANT girl, for upstairs work, in a small private family in Brooklyn, E. D.; Scotch preferred. Apply from 12 to 3 P. M. in the basement of No. 27 Nassau-st., in this City for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in City or country, as cook and laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer and a good cook and baker; no objection to do housework; has best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish girl as nurse, seamstress or chambermaid in a private family; good reference furnished. Inquire at No. 278 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR chambermaid, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a young woman highly recommended. Apply at No. 210, West 56th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting with a private family; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 93 East 11th-st., corner of 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, and will assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 60 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO WELSH girls in a small family; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 342 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE PROTestant woman as cook, for City or country; is competent in all its branches; the best of City reference. Call at No. 211 7th-av., first floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Good city reference. Call at No. 112 West 18th-st.; rear building, 3d floor.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions, one as first-class waitress, the other as chambermaid and laundress. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 9 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman, as first-class waitress; can take a waiter man's place; City reference. Call for two days at No. 411 2d-av., near 26th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as lady's maid; understands hair dressing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 60 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, in a small private family, at chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 212 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as waitress and chambermaid or cook, in a small family; good City reference. Address No. 427 3d-av., in the bakers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 174 East 36th-st., corner of 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation to cook, wash and iron; can give the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 41 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework in a private family. Call for two days at 10 Union Court, University Place, near 13th-st.

WANTED.—BY A NICE TIDY YOUNG GIRL, A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family; would have no objections to travel South with a lady. Call at No. 237, Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young girl as waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; good references given. Call, for two days, at No. 20 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A good situation for a girl as a chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children. Call for two days at No. 40, West 36th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation in a small private family as cook, washer and ironer; she fully understands her business and can give good city reference. Please call at No. 474 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's washing; understands fine washing and fluting. Best of reference as to capability and character. Call at No. 327 East 16th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation in a private family to do light chamberwork, or to take care of children. Call, for two days, at No. 365 6th-av., in the store, between 48th and 49th sts.

WANTED—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, A SITUation. she is willing to assist with the washing; has excellent reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION in a genteel family, to take charge of children and do plain sewing; highest of references. Call at No. 25 9th-av., corner 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as laundress; she fully understands the business and can give the best of City reference. Call at 305 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid, or to do housework for a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; three years' City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 145 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman, a situation as wet nurse, who has lately lost her own baby. Please call or address No. 229 East 18th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG girls—one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid. Good references. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at 252 East 10th-st., 3d floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; is an excellent baker; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 289 6th-av. Entrance in 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork or plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small family; has City references. Call at No. 155 East 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS COOK in a respectable family; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 65 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ALL WHO WANT competent help, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, waiters, porters, servants, gardeners, farm hands, laborers, small boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, general houseworkers, &c., can be immediately suited at the Large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE, EXrienced as a professor of French; also, well qualified to teach English and music, desires a situation in a family or seminary, city or country. References most satisfactory. Address GOVERNESS, No. 71 Union-place, 4th-av., New-York.

ALL PRIVATE FAMILIES, HOTELS and boarding-houses wanting excellent cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, &c. All good servants suited in good situations. English, Scotch, Irish and German at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A REspectable young man wants a situation. Thoroughly understands his business. Best of reference from his last employers. Address M. L., Box No. 213, *Times* Office.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. Carroll's Agency, 69 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A married man who has a thorough practical knowledge of his business in all its departments, viz.: greenhouse, graperies, fruits, flowers and vegetables; the laying out of grounds, &c.; can furnish the very best of references. Call or address D. F., at Fleming & Davidson's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—AN UNMARRIED ENGLISHMAN wants a situation, in City or country, with a vegetarian family preferred, as coachman, or coachman and gardener; can milk, &c. a good, quiet place desired; ten years' indubitable testimonials of ability, civility, temperance, &c., can be given. Call on or address S. TYRRELL, No. 9 Chatham-st., New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who understands his business, is sober and attentive, civil and obliging, capable, and willing to make himself useful. Has good references from his last employer. Address, S., Box No. 194, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young man, as coachman and groom. Can be seen for three days at his present place of employment, or of Mr. Noble's, harness-maker, No. 426 Amity-st., New-York. Can produce the best of City and country reference.

WANTED—ON JOINT ACCOUNT, TO LEASE OR to superintend a farm or a plantation, by a person who has had experience in farming both in the Southwest and in New-England, who can give the best of reference for character and capacity. Address box No. 1,552 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED MAN without family, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; good reference; country preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Office, No. 126 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man, a Canadian Protestant; has the best City references as to character and ability; wages moderate. Address BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlishman as coachman; single and sober, who has been raised to training, driving and grooming horses; satisfactory City reference will be given; no objection to the country. Address C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN POSSESSING GOOD business qualities and a practical knowledge of the same, wishes a permanent situation in some commercial house or manufacturing establishment. Call any Tuesday evening or address, SYLAS IRVING, No. 109 West Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, Protestants; no family: he as gardener, she as cook or dairy-woman, or would take charge of a gentleman's place. Call or address H. Smith's seed store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who perfectly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful: has good City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business, and can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at, or address, No. 14 4th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 118 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man thoroughly acquainted with the business; has good City references. Inquire at THOMAS SMITH'S, No. 19 West 44th-st., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man; understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good driver; has good references. Address J. K., Box No. 208, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; UNderstands his business thoroughly; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, or address F. L., at Mr. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as us-ful man, to take care of horse, milk, drive or most any kind of out-door work for City or country. Call at RAYMONDS, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A store or hotel by a single man not afraid to work; is a good penman and quick at figures. Address J. D., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; has three years first-class reference from his last employer. Address B. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; trusty, understands his business, and is willing to make himself useful. Address, J. R., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman as coachman; has three years' reference and speaks English fluently. Call at Employment Office, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN MAN, to be generally useful in City or country; is a first-rate gardner, and careful driver and a good groom. Has best of references. Call at No. 378 6th av.

WANTED—A DRUGGIST OR COMPETENT clerk. Apply, with references, from 9 A. M. to 12, at No. 170 Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A store by a young man; has best reference. Call at No. 203 Hester-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A SITUATION as janitor in a bank; satisfactory references given. Address JANITOR, Station B, Grand-st.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—AT THE NAVAL ORDNANCE Yard, Washington, D. C., twenty first-class Finishers, wages $3 25 per day. Application may be made to Lieut.-Com. W. T. SAMPSON, at the Yard, by letter or in person, but none but first-class workmen, and such as do not claim exemption from military service on account of alienage, need apply. H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.
SEPT. 9, 1864.

WANTED—MEN, EVERYWHERE, TO SELL our elegant new Presidential Campaign Chart and McClellan Chart, War Maps and Charts, and a great number of new, beautiful and useful Colored Maps, Charts and Prints to suit the times. Nothing else now sells so fast as these. Send for our New Price List and Circular, to H. H. LLOYD & CO., No. 21 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, a smart, faithful girl, to do general housework; must be a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Call, with references, at No. 71 London Terrace, corner 9th-av. and 23d-st., on Friday morning. Wages $7.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE DRY Goods store. One residing with his parents preferred. Address A. & Co., box 161 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—AS COOK, A PROTESTANT WOman who thoroughly understands her business; Scotch or English preferred. Apply at No. 15 Waverley-place, from 1 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE, WILLING to reside in the country, about 16 miles from the City. Apply to No. 10 West 37th-st., on Friday, 23d inst., between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A THOROUGH COMPETENT WAITress to go into the country; best City reference required; liberal wages. Call at No. 306 4th-av., to-day, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GROOM AND DRIver; one who understands taking care of horses, and a good driver. Address W. N., Box No. 706 N. Y. P. O.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. CALL AT No. 243 Madison-av., to-day, between 10 and 12 o'clock. The best of City recommendations required.

WANTED—AS WAITER, A PROTESTANT MAN who can be well recommended; Scotch preferred. Apply at No. 15 Waverley-place, before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH REFerences, to do general housework. Call at No. 5 Gilford-place, East 45th-st.

$15 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted for a light wholesale business. Send for a circular to C. F. SHUTTS, Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD JOB PRINTERS.—Apply immediately at the office of the Jersey City *Daily Times*, No. 43 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN GIRL, from 15 to 18 years old. Apply at No. 92 Barrow-st.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, A FOREMAN IN a job-office; to one that is a thorough master of his business a good situation is offered. Not particular that he should be a "Union" man. Address PRINTER, Box No. 3,174 N. Y. Post-office.

PAPER MAKERS.—A REALLY FIRST-CLASS machine-tender, and a good finisher, one who has worked at trimming paper can have constant employment and good wages by applying to
H. V. BUTLER & CO., No. 61 Chambers-st.

FINISHER FOR A WOOLEN MILL WANTED.—One who understands the business in all its branches, and who is competent to take charge. Apply to MONTANA MILL CO., Cornwall, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.

Prof. ELLE CHARLIER, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.
REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Fits Students, of ALL AGES, for business, West Point, or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercia Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.

Its large and attractive rooms occupying three stories o the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.

The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.

For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 263 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK'S CLASSES

For the theory of Music reopen on MONDAY, Oct. 3, at Steinway's Rooms, where Mr. Goldbeck receives communications on Wednesday's and Saturday's from 3 to 5 P. M.

N. B.—Mr. Goldbeck has resumed INSTRUCTIONS ON THE PIANO.

MAPLE HALL
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. ANDREU.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—MISS ESTHER HANDERSON, Keene, New-Hampshire, receives into her house six girls, from the ages of 8 to 16 years, where they have all the advantages of a good home, and, at the same time, the most careful and thorough instruction in all the branches of a first-class school. Some vacancies are now to be filled. Miss H. refers to Prof. F. J. Child, Cambridge, Mass.; Hon. T. M. Edwards, Keene, N. H.; Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., and H. J. Schmidt, M. D., Boston, and Col. Jas. McKaye, No. 72 East 19th-st., New-York.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Vondes, No. 36 Wall-st.; of Geo. Bates, No. 55 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for a limited number of Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 Union-square, reopens Sept. 12.

MISS KENNEDY is prepared to receive six young ladies as boarding pupils, who will be under her own personal supervision, and enjoy unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough, practical knowledge of the French language.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, (between 54th and 55th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOTT and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss. CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 71 West 23d-st. Mrs. Brown, formerly of No. 30 Varick-st. and No. 38, John's Park, will reopen her school at her new residence, No. 71 West 23d-st., Monday, Sept. 19.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 906 Broadway, corner of 21th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DEsires engagements as Visiting Governess. Special attention paid to Music, French, and Penmanship; highest references furnished. Address L. E. M., care of J. W. Schemerhorn, 130 Grand-st.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Deane of the Law Faculty.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, Jr., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 96 Madison-av.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 308 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12 For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and day school, in West 54th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REopen their school on the 20th of SEPTEMBER, at No. 87 West Twenty-fourth-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion for College or business. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 82 East 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No 236 West 20th-st., is now open.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL—STOCKbridge, Berkshire County, Mass. Fall term begins Monday, Oct. 3, 1864. HOFFMAN & HUNTER.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 51 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs. will be open on the 12th of September.

SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL, AT IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.—The next school year will commence Sept. 13. For particulars, see circular at APPLETON'S, or address the Principal. A. STEBBINS, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—TOM THUMB AND HIS WIFE; MINNIE WARREN; COMMODORE NUTT; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET.—AFTERNOON: LOVE'S DISGUISES and JONES' BABY.—EVENING: THE SIGNET OF KING SOLOMON. EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—THE TOODLES.

WALLACK'S—THE FOX CHASE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DEUCE'S MOTTO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—FINESSE—JENNY LIND.

IRVING HALL—STEREOPTICON.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GERMAN OPERA—MARTHA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

As the details of Gen. SHERIDAN'S victory come to hand, its proportions and completeness are largely increased. The latest intelligence from Gen. SHERIDAN is contained in a dispatch from Gen. STEVENSON, at Harper's Ferry, to Secretary STANTON, which announces that on Tuesday at three o'clock, our army was in vigorous pursuit of the rebels, and had already crossed Cedar Creek, eighteen miles south of Winchester. There was no fighting at that hour. The number of prisoners had been swelled to five thousand by additional captures. The indications are that the rebels will not make a stand short of Staunton. The following list of rebel Generals killed and wounded is correct: Gens. Rodes, Ramsour, Gordon, Terry, Goodwin, Bradley Johnson and Fitzhugh Lee.

From Richmond papers of Sept. 19, we get several important items of intelligence. A dispatch from Macon, Ga., dated Sept. 17, says that a correspondence has taken place between Gens. SHERMAN and HOOD, which has resulted in an agreement to exchange 2,000 prisoners on each side. An important report also prevailed at Macon, and in HOOD'S army, to the effect that Gen. SHERMAN had sent a communication to Governor BROWN, of Georgia, Vice-President STEPHENS and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, to come to Atlanta and confer with him on the question of peace.

The only item of intelligence from the Army of Potomac is to the effect that the expected attack of the enemy on Mondap last did not take place, although it was believed that the rebels had meditated an assault upon our lines. Large numbers of deserters were coming in every day, but they brought no intelligence of importance.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, writing under date of Aug. 5, says that an unfavorable account of Gen. LONGSTREET'S health has reached him. The General is described as suffering greatly from the acute sensativeness of his right arm, which was still wholly paralized, and it was apprehended at the rebel capital that he would not be able for many weeks, and perhaps months, to resume active operations in the field.

The steamship *Eagle*, from Havana, Sept. 17 arrived at this port yesterday. There had been no arrival from Mexico since the sailing of the previous steamer. The steamer *Denbigh* arrived on the 15th from Galveston, and the *Susanna* on the 12th, five days from Houston. The latter started with 325 bales of cotton, but reached Havana with only 73, having thrown the balance overboard, to facilitate her escape from an United States cruiser off Cape San Antonio. The United States steamer *Honeysuckle*, from Key West, brings the gratifying report of the capture of the *Matagorda*, formerly the *Alice*, with six hundred bales of cotton, and of the arrival of the prize at Key West. APPLETON OAKSMITH is said to have been on board under the name of MacDonald. The *Matagorda* was from Galveston bound to Havanna.

A dreadful accident took place yesterday morning on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Tompsonston Station, Juniata County. It was occasioned by a passenger train running into the rear of a freight train. Six peosons were instantly killed, and the greater portion of the passenger train was demolished. The accident is said to have been caused by the neglect of those in charge of the freight train to give the proper notice to the passenger train, which was on its regular time, that the freight train was occupying the road.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamer *Persia* at this port, last evening, we have European advices to Sept. 11. The news is very important. It is reported that a new and formidable rebel privateer had arrived at Bremerhaven, from Bordeaux, that she had a crew of 300 men, is pierced for 40 guns, and is to be commanded by Capt. SEMMES, lately of the *Alabama*. Three vessels of the same class are also said to be in process of construction at Bordeaux. Mr. BATES, the injured owner of the captured ex-pirate *Georgia*, has received an official notification from Lord RUSSELL in answer to his complaint against the *Niagara*, that he had better apply to a U. S. Prize Court for redress.

Marshal MCMAHON has been appointed Governor General of Algeria. The Danish question develops fresh difficulties, owing to the reluctance of Denmark to submit to the demands of the German Powers, and it is rumored that an alliance has been formed between Russia, France and England to preserve Schleswig at all hazards to Denmark. There are reports that Austria will soon recognize the Kingdom of Italy, and King George of Greece.

GENERAL NEWS.

The price of Gold fell 3 ₱ cent. additional on the Shenandoah victory yesterday, the speculation closing weak. The Government Stocks left off firm at the Stock Exchange, but the Railways were depressed. Money 7 ₱ cent. Exchange on England for the *Scotia* closed dull and declining. The shipment of Gold and Silver, $832,000.

Flour and Wheat were heavy and cheaper yesterday. Corn was in demand and steady, as were also Tobacco, Hops, Fish and Whisky. Oats were less plenty and were firmer, with moderate sales. Provisions attracted less attention and favored buyers. Groceries, Oils, Cotton, Hay, Hides, Leather and Naval Stores were depressed. Freights were quiet, with 444 vessels of all classes in port.

The Lincoln Union Association fired one hundred guns in the City Hall Park at noon yesterday in honor of Gen. SHERIDAN'S complete victory over the rebels in the Shenandoah Valley. Flags were displayed from the public buildings and by patriotic citizens generally throughout the City.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, CATHARINE ROBINSON and JANE MCCABE were tried for grand larceny. The accused were charged with enticing a veteran soldier belonging to the Fourth Mounted Rifles, into a house in Hammond-street, treating him to drugged liquor, and robbing him of $700. The defence was that the soldier had been drinking with the girls all day, became grossely intoxicated, finally offering to desert and marry CATHARINE, and gave her his money to keep until morning. The probabilities seemed to be strongly in favor of the truth of the girls story, but the jury found CATHARINE ROBINSON guilty and acquitted JANE MCCABE.

The Lincoln and Johnson Union Campaign Clubs held their weekly meeting last night, corner Broadway and Twenty-third-street, CHARLES L. SPENCER, Esq., in the Chair. Eloquent speeches were made by Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH and Gen. WM. H. ANTHON. The glorious victories of Gen. SHERIDAN expanded the hearts of the Union men with joy and congratulation, and confidence of success made the assemblage cheerful to a degree.

The great trot which has excited so much interest in sporting circles, came off yesterday at Fashion Course, L. I., between *Butler, Prince, Lady Emma* and *John Morgan*, for $2,500, mile heats, best three in five. The purse and stake were won by *Prince* in five heats, *Butler* winning the first two and *Prince* the last three. The betting was heavy, and at the start with odds in favor of *Lady Emma*. Over eight thousand people were present.

The New Gospel of Peace.

The Democratic party having pronounced the war a failure, but being still as determined as ever not to give the Union up, the obvious inference is, that it means, if it gets into power, to restore it by talking to JEFFERSON DAVIS. What they have to say to him is simply to request him to come back under the Constitution. And their grand resource, in case he neglects or refuses to comply, is to ask him again. Their idea, no doubt, is, that the Confederates can be bored into a resumption of their allegiance. They imagine that if a few of the Democratic orators, such as make night hideous now and then on Union-square, could get a good chance at the rebel Congress, the rascals would cry for mercy, and take the oath before their persecutors had got half through. We are sorry to say, however, that we cannot concur in this view of rebel susceptibility. We are satisfied that the great mass of Southern traitors are tough enough to stand any amount even of Democratic speech-making. The chance of subduing them by dint of rant is infinitessimally small. If the tongue is to bring them back at all, it must be by offering something substantial. And what can our Democrats offer? There's the rub. What they now propose to offer is "the Constitution as it is—the old Constitution." But JEFF. DAVIS has tried the old Constitution, and has not found it to suit him. He had it when he seceded. He knows all about it; just what it can do, and what it can't do. Our Peace party cannot offer to make any changes in it, because their grand cry is, that it cannot be changed; it cannot be improved; that it is perfect; that, as the *World* says, it is in politics what the Gospels are in religion. Besides, it is the Northern people who are tampering with the Constitution; it is they who have violated, and are violating it; it is they who, by their designs against its integrity, are bringing ruin on the country. It would never do for Democrats to lay violent hands on it. So DAVIS must take "the Constitution as it is."

Suppose, however, that this does not satisfy him. Suppose that he declares, as he has often declared, that the incompatibility between the Northern and Southern habits, manners, social organization and political conviction is so great that the two sections cannot live together in the same government. He has said this a hundred times; he said it a few weeks ago to Col. JACQUES; every orator, newspaper and pamphleteer in the South reechoes it. What can be done in this matter that can satisfy him? Only one thing; and that is, the appointment of a Congressional Committee to recast the Northern people, so that they shall conform in all respects to the Southern type. We suspect, however, that this would be found impracticable, at least in time to have any sensible effect on the present controversy. We doubt if it would be possible, in less than twenty-five years, to convert the Northern farmer or mechanic into the kind of man that a carousing, drinking, shooting, blackguard, lazy Southern politicians of the Keitt or Brooks school, could thoroughly like or approve of him.

Moreover, JEFFERSON DAVIS says that what he most of all objects to in a re-union of the South and North, is that the majority would again rule; or, in other words, that the party having the most votes would carry the day. How is this difficulty to be got rid of? There is no provision in the Constitution for having the minority govern; and we doubt if it would be possible to secure the incorporation in it of such a provision, without disfranchising two-thirds of the people of the North. We greatly fear that any attempt to do this would make a disturbance. There are plenty of people amongst us anxious to oblige his Excellency, but we say frankly that we do not believe it would be possible to get the majority of the whole population to surrender their right of voting, even to please him.

Another matter about which the Confederate President is not satisfied, is the constant objection to the Fugitive Slave Law, to the spread of slavery over the territories, and, in fact, to the institution of slavery itself, made by the Northern anti-slavery men, both in the press, in the pulpit, and on the platform. He dislikes to have unpleasant remarks made on any of these subjects, and thinks that, as long as they are made by anybody, the Union is impossible. Now, how is a Democratic Administration to put a stop to this? It could not gag the Abolitionists—it is the great champion of "free speech." It is the last thing in the world it would think of. It could not persuade the abolitionists to desist, for it would have no influence with them, and they would not listen to it. So that, on this point, we greatly fear they would be entirely unable to meet Mr. DAVIS'S most reasonable requirements.

Then, again, the rebels are not satisfied that, while the Union lasted the North should have made money by dealing with them. This was always a standing ground of complaint. And, as regards this, we fear it would be always impossible to make any satisfactory arrangement. For the great object of trade is to make money. If two parties did not profit by their dealings with one another, they would speedily stop it, or one of them would be speedily ruined. So that we do not see that there would be any possible way, if the Union were restored, of either causing a cessation of commercial intercourse between the two sections, or of arranging it so that the rebels should carry it on without making any money by it.

In fact, the whole plan of bringing the rebels back into the Union by talking to them, is surrounded with difficulties. We fear that even if it were tried, the only result would be the summary expulsion of the Northern emissaries from DAVIS'S office after he had got tired of listening to them. It might, however, be tried in a modified form, by sending down Governor SEYMOUR, DEAN RICHMOND, and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM to Richmond, and letting them try their powers on DAVIS *now*, without a cessation of hostilities. If they succeed either in vanquishing him in argument, or working on his feelings, that might be made the signal for a cessation of hostilities, and after both parties had had "a good cry over the old flag," they might proceed to the arrangement of details. But though we do not think very highly of DAVIS'S controversial powers, we are satisfied that he would dispose of his three adversaries in a single half hour. One question alone would go far to disable them, and that would be, whether a sovereign State had a right to secede; or if not, whether any power had a right to coerce her. Because if not—and they would all answer in the negative—their mission would be as great an impertinence as their intruding themselves into a cabinet meeting in London or Paris.

Sheridan's Victory in the Valley.

The clear supplementary reports which we publish this morning from our special correspondents and from official sources, so far from detracting from the importance of SHERIDAN'S victory, do but illustrate the carefully-conceived plans, the matured purpose, the resolute action, and the matchless valor by which the national army achieved its triumph. The modest statement of SHERIDAN does scant justice to the brilliancy of the achievement, but in truth the story needs no coloring. In its simplest and baldest form, it supplies a record of skillful generalship, executive energy and decision, such as will well compare with the most brilliant of the war. Even the partial miscarriage (for in every grand engagement there will be some miscarriage) of one part of the commanding General's plan of action only brings into stronger relief the quickness of his perception, the wealth of his resources as a tactician, and, above all, that readiness of decision to which the foremost of English Generals attributed his success. The Nineteenth Corps should have come up with the Sixth at Opequan Creek two hours earlier than it did. To an irresolute or purblind leader those two hoors would have been fatal. To SHERIDAN they brought inspiration. Resigning his first plan of striking out heavily with his left on the extreme right flank of the enemy and getting in his rear at Winchester, he ordered as powerful a diversion as could be made by our cavalry on the enemy's left, between Darkesville and Bunker Hill. By this EARLY was prevented from striking the isolated Sixth with sufficient force to turn those critical hours to account. The three corps, (WRIGHT'S, EMORY'S and CROOK'S,) in spite of all the delay, were concentrated across the Opequan in ample time to hurl back the powerful force now thrown out from EARLY'S right, and thenceforward the tide of victory rolled on with uninterrupted success. How perfect in all its details, how far-reaching in its results, this triumph will prove to be, we shall learn anon. SHERIDAN is not to allow the grass to grow under the feet of his army. The battle of Monday ended at near sundown, and weary-worn as his men must have been, they seem to have taken up the line of march with scarce an hour's interval of repose. By 3 o'clock on Tuesday, SHERIDAN had pursued the retreating rebels almost to Strasburgh. In spite of this vigorous pursuit, however, the routed army, shattered and broken as it was, and relieved of most of its many incumbrances, would seem to have made sufficient use of its legs to avoid a second battle. The official report represents it as altogether demoralized—a fact entirely appreciable when we read in the latest telegrams that *seven* of EARLY'S best Generals are either killed or put out of the field. These Generals include such names as RODES, RAMSEUR, GORDON, TERRY, GODWIN, BRADLEY JOHNSON and FITZHUGH LEE. And along with these there fell in battle or were captured of the rebel rank and file not fewer than *six thousand five hundred*.

It is premature to speculate as to the immediate fruits which will follow this decisive victory. It seems, however, that the Richmond press has some foreshadowings of what may shortly come to pass from the words of warning given to the people of Richmond only two days before the opening of the battle of Monday, and which we quote in another article.

National and State Sovereignty.

In another portion of to-day's issue, we make room for a valuable extract from the Semi-Centennial Address, recently delivered by Mr. S. B. RUGGLES, at Yale College, to the Class of 1814. After a full review of the academic progress of the college, in science and letters, a condensed and logical argument is presented,—under the unpretending form of a historical review,—of the vitally important question now convulsing the country, of the supremacy of the sovereignty of the American Union, accompanied by historical references of much interest. We commend it to careful consideration, and would particularly call attention to the line of demarcation drawn with almost mathematical precision between the portion of "sovereignty" clearly carved out, and expressly granted to, and irrevocably vested in the "General Government of the Union,"—and the remaining portion or *residuum* embracing the residue, and only the residue, or "*residuary*" sovereignty over the portion *not* granted to the Union but reserved to the States or the people.

An honest and due recognition of this line of demarcation, is all that is needed, to put an end, at once to all our political troubles. The whole difficulty has been willfully created by the lawless and insolent pretensions of the South—scandalously encouraged by their venal and office-seeking allies in the North—who, not content with enjoying in tranquillity and to its full extent, their proper "residuary" sovereignty, so fully protecting all their peculiar interests, have dishonestly and treasonably sought to invade, take back and destroy the well-defined "national sovereignty," which the States had distinctly and unanimously granted to and vested in the Union, for the, common protection and welfare of them all.

The able discussion of this abstract constitutional topic is enlivened in the "Address," by a historical picture of the aggressions on the United States, by France and England during the era of the first Napoleon, and their effects, in dividing between the two belligerents the sympathies of the two great political parties of the United States. The pungent allusion to the peculiar ingratitude of the English Tories, in their present desire to divide the American Union, and especially in their recent sympathies with the piratical *Alabama*, will hardly fail to escape attention. There are other matters of much historical interest in Mr. RUGGLES' Address.

Messrs. Chase and Wade.

Ex-Secretary CHASE defined his political position at the present crisis in a speech which he delivered to a popular assemblage in Washington on Monday evening. As a matter of course, he took high and patriotic ground in favor of President LINCOLN, the Baltimore platform, and the Union party. He said that the names of LINCOLN and JOHNSON "represent to-day principles and a policy, designs and purposes, by which alone this country can be saved. If all the voters would take my advice, there would not be a vote cast except for these two gentlemen;" and he added that, in his judgment, a large majority of votes would be given for them. Mr. CHASE then proceeded to discuss the Baltimore platform, and closed this point by asking: "Which of the planks in our platform do you want taken out? Do you want any one shaved a single particle? No, no; let it stand as it is. It is all good. Let us maintain it all." He farther announded that he proposed soon to go to his own great State in the West, there to advocate the cause so dear to us all.

On Saturday last, Senator B. F. WADE, of Ohio, who united with Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, in the issuance of the celebrated Wade-Davis manifesto, delivered a political speech of great vigor and length at Meadville, Pennsylvania. It was a terrific assault upon the Copperhead policy, platform, and candidate, and a scathing exposure of the imbecility of MCCLELLAN'S military career. He closed by exhorting his audience to "go home as missionaries;" and "let every man," said he, "devote himself to work for the Union cause, and the greatest triumph ever awarded to a nation will be yours, the country's and mine."

What Next for Grant?—The Rebel View.

We quoted the other day from the Richmond *Examiner* an article giving the rebel idea as to what were and would be GRANT'S present and future military movements. The Richmond theory was, that since the fall of Atlanta, GRANT had set to work bringing troops from SHERMAN'S army into Virginia, and that when he got sufficient force concentrated in the latter State, he would open a great course of military operations against Richmond. This idea has taken firm hold of the rebel mind; and their journals continue to write about it with great earnestness, and with an evident impression that there would be imminent dauger to the rebel capital and the rebel Confederacy if the plan which they fear be really adopted. The *Examiner* of last Friday says that "an impression prevails, and it is fortified by several concurring considerations and circumstances, that Petersburg and Richmond are to receive the force of the shock;" and of the circumstances that lead to this conclusion is the information the rebels have that "Federal troops are hastening up the Mississippi, and that recruits are being sent to GRANT and SHERIDAN as fast as can be brought." After giving this news, the *Examiner* remarks:

"These movements of troops all point to Virginia as the object of an energetic endeavor during the six or ten weeks that remain of the present campaign. The clouds are gathering—the storm will burst ere long. SHERMAN will be reduced, probably to garrison and road duty. SHERIDAN, who already has a large army, will be further strengthened in numbers, and by an infusion of regulars among his raw men, which, it is hoped, will give the latter steadiness. Thus reinforced, he is to press up the valley, and make a heavy diversion in favor of GRANT, by threatening the flank of LEE'S position.

GRANT himself, strengthened as we have seen, is to renew his headlong attempts against LEE. He will be willing, as heretofore, to pay any price in men, to accomplish his object. He is now extending the City Point Railroad around Petersburgh to his position on the Weldon Railroad. All the signs show that he is pressing his left, and that *his first designs are directed against* the railroad leading from Petersburgh to Lynchburgh—the Southside Railroad. *We may expect to hear, at an early day, that he has made an endeavor to gain that road.* That GRANT will throw his whole strength into what he may attempt is sufficiently attested by his past. We shall, therefore, probably soon have heavy fighting on the south and southwest of Petersburgh."

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the same date furnishes facts of the same nature as given by the *Examiner*, and remarks:

"On the military chess-board there is no other move of equal importance as that we have indicated against Richmond—if successful, in the opinion of the enemy, it ends the war. We, therefore, are of the opinion that the next two months will witness the bloodiest conflicts that this war has witnessed, and that immediately around Richmond will be the theater of the conflict. Are our people prepared for this? The army has the Government to look out for it—but are the people of Richmond prepared for a siege, with all the railroads destroyed? *The immense population that now crowds the streets of Richmond had better betake themselves elsewhere.* There will be suffering in Richmond this Fall and Winter which has not been witnessed during this war. The city may be shelled, for its immense lines require a vast army to defend it; its very streets may be the scenes of bloody battle, for it will be defended as no other place has been. Upon holding Richmond depends for us everything. Success and speedy peace, failure and interminable war, are involved in the coming struggle for Richmond. All may be satisfied that the contest will be desperate, and all had better make provision for their comfort elsewhere."

Another Rebel Privateer.

By the *Persia* the exciting news comes that a large steamer is reported to have put into Nieuwe-diep on Saturday, the 3d instant, with French colors flying. Having signaled for a pilot, she had one put on board, and immediately thereafter she sailed, under Prussian colors, for Bremerhaven, the outer port of Bremen. At Bremerhaven the steamer hoisted the Confederate flag. To this report the rumors are added that the vessel still remains at Bremerhaven; that she steams ten miles an hour at half speed; that she is commanded by SEMMES; was built at Bordeaux; has three hundred men on board and forty guns—a formidable craft, if the story be true, which is extremely doubtful.

IMPROPER INTERFERENCE OF THE MILITARY.—We understand that complaints of undue military interference are no longer confined to the Copperheads. The Union Committees for the Presidential Campaign find their labors rendered superfluous by the achievments of our military authorities. It is very clear that if Secretary STANTON continues the vigorous movements of the last few weeks, the election may be regarded as a foregone conclusion. The Document Committee at Washington especially find that SHERMAN'S and SHERIDAN'S short reports of their victories throw into the background completely all the documents they have been able to circulate. They make Union voters a great deal faster than all the speeches ever made in Congress. It is pretty clear that GRANT is actually chairman of the only Union National Committee of much importance in the pending canvas. BELMONT will find him a troublesome customer to deal with.

SIGNIFICANT—BUT ALL RIGHT!—On Monday last a squad of rebel prisoners was marched through Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, on their way to their place of detention. Passing under the LINCOLN and JOHNSON flag, they greeted it with hisses and groans; but on reaching the MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON banner they stopped and gave it three hearty enthusiastic cheers. Our "Democratic" brethren ought to have provided for letting this portion of our "present adversaries" *vote* in November. Probably they would have done so where they had the power, if they had supposed we should have had so many of them in our hands. GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, and Co. have sadly interfered with their calculations.

THE THREE GREAT POWERS AND DENMARK.—There is a report by the *Persia* of great interest, if it can be considered true, that France, England and Russia have at last agreed upon a decided policy in regard to Denmark, which will save her from the absolute spoliation marked out for her by the German Powers. The report receives some confirmation from the complaints of the Vienna press, and from the cotemporaneous visit of the Prince of Wales and the eldest son of the Emperor of Russia to Elsinore. It seems not unlikely that the whole question will be brought under revision.

GEN. HOOKER'S MOVEMENTS.—This gallant officer is still stopping at the Astor House. Happening to visit the Custom-house yesterday, he was quickly surrounded, by a large number of citizens, and in the Collector's office received the congratulations of many of the leading men of Wall-street. Gen. HOOKER has consented to be present for a moment this evening at the grand Union meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

EX-SECRETARY CHASE.

His Views on Political Affairs—He Declares for President Lincoln and the Baltimore Platform—Speech in Washington on Monday.

From the Washington Chronicle of Tuesday.

After the meeting of the Lincoln and Johnson Club, at the Union League Rooms, last evening, a number of the members of the club, accompanied by the Finley Hospital Band, which had been performing at the meeting, went to the house of Secretary CHASE, and serenaded that distinguished gentleman. After repeated calls, Mr. CHASE was induced to appear, and addressed them as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for the compliment of this call. As I am not a man holding office, nor a candidate for office, I may, without vanity, regard this demonstration as a mark of personal good will, and of approval for services which it has been my fortune to render in times past.

Since my return to the honorable position of a private citizen, I have thought that I was entitled to a short vacation of eight weeks, after unremitted labor for eight or nine years. I have returned among you for a brief period, with renewed health and vigor. I propose soon to go to my own great State in the West, there to advocate the cause so dear to you all. I believe you call yourself the Lincoln and Johnson Club. These names represent to us, to-day, principles and a policy, designs and purposes, by which alone we believe this country can be saved. Of these principles I have been an earnest advocate, to use a legal phrase for a length of time "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." I shall not be likely now to forget them, or cease to inculcate them to my fellow-citizens. If all the voters would take my advice, there would not be a vote cast except for those two gentlemen. A great many, no doubt, and, in my humble judgment, a large majority will be given for them.

The Baltimore platform, upon which these nominees were placed, comprises three great principles: First—Union, one and indivisable. That Union embraces in its extent the whole country—every hill, every river, every mouth of every river, every promontory and cape wherever the flag of the Union ever floated.

The next of these principles is, that that Union has been assaulted by Slavery, and Slavery must die the death which it deserves. This principle was announced by the convention by, I suppose, a greater degree of unanimity than any other there enunciated. Is there a man here who means to deny this? Is there one who means to suffer this to be put down?

The third principle is, the rights of Americans must be respected by all foreign countries. They have no idea of allowing princes or potentates of any country to interfere with anything that of right belongs to this country or the people of this country, or to place any obstructions in the way or the institutions and the progress of this country.

The Union can only be maintained by thoroughly suppressing the rebellion, and preserving republican institutions, based upon these principles. To this end, the people propose to maintain their armies now in the field. We do not mean to treat them with any hollow or lip sympathy: we do not mean to give any cold cuts, but warm, generous sympathy, warm, generous support to the men who are fighting under that obstinate fellow Grant; the men who have acted so splendidly in that campaign, consummated by that glorious victory, under Sharman; the men who, on the ocean wave, or in the harbors of that ocean, wherever Farragut lends them, with that gallant commander tied to the mast-head. We intend to give them ample supplies of arms, food, clothing, everything which they can need. And, while doing this, we intend to appeal to them, in the name of this great Republic, to save our national honor and our free institutions.

We want peace, but we want it with a Union made sacred by freedom, and made permanent by foundations upon freedom and justice.

Which of the planks in our platform do you want taken out? Do you want any one shaved a single particle? No, no; let it stand as it is. It is all good, I let us maintain it all. Let us maintain, the men who support it.

I have talked a little to you to-night, my friends, and have said some things which I intend to say to the people of my own State. I have always thought that I could go to the people and tell them plainly what we need and what is right. I have never feared to appeal to their sound heads and true hearts. I have always found them willing to trust me when I was willing to trust them.

Mr. CHASE concluded by again returning thanks for the compliment bestowed upon him, and the crowd dispersed after giving hearty cheers for the speaker, the army and navy, and LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

HON. B. F. WADE.

Speech at Meadville, Pa., Sept. 17—The Copperheads Scathed—About the Manifesto—His Political Position.

On Saturday evening last Senator WADE, of Ohio made an eloquent speech at Meadville, Pa. It is reported as follows in the Cleveland *Leader*:

FELLOW CITIZENS—The occasion which calls us together here to-day is one of an importance and significance almost unequalled among objects of human interest. The questions which we shall discuss to-day possess an interest far higher than those of usual party politics. If, in former times, we made a mistake in the selection of men or measures, the error could be rectified after four years. But an error now, in this crisis of our nation's history, is fatal and irreparable. Its consequences are eternal. If I desire to examine one chief doctrine implied in the Chicago platform, and asserted by that host of infernal traitors who met there—for I call things by their right names, and they are a set of mean and cowardly traitors. If they took their principles into the field and battled for them, I could respect them, but I have naught but loathing for such sneaking cowards. [Cheers.] Not a man of them—not even as they love treason—will dare to jeopardize his personal safety in behalf of it. They pretend to tell the people for what purpose the war was first prosecuted. MCCLELLAN says that this war was commenced to save the Union. Sir, you know, or it you do not you are a fool, that this war was commenced by rebels, and commenced to destroy the Union! [Applause.] The rebels began this war long before we raised a finger—and we ought to have done it long before we did. We let them go on in treason a long time before we tried to coax them back. I am ashamed to say it even now, and God knows if I had had the shillelah in my own hands I would have knocked the brains out of some of their treasonable heads. [Great applause.] Why, this war was commenced by JEFF. DAVIS himself, who telegraphed from his seat in the Senate to the rebels in Charleston to fire on Fort Sumter. And they did fire, and they captured our forts, and arsenals, our mints and our men, and fired on our flag. And still the Democrats—these miserable sneaks of Peace men—said: "You can't fight, you can't coerce a State, you must just lie down and take it." ["That's so," laughter and applause.] That was the declaration of that miserable imbecile, James Buchanan. Glorious old Pennsylvania, you whose soldiers have gone forth so promptly and well, and have done you such glory, I call on you to reverse that declaration! [Applause and cries of "We'll do it."] Yes, do it with a strong arm! I was in the Senate when these talks were being done, and I speak of what I know. I listened to the taunts of Southern Senators until my blood boiled.

Let me here point out the actual commencement of the war, for I want to prove to you that we were right in theirs? Why, then, do they talk of our position, for I stand on the rock of eternal justice and if I step off it in either direction I shall fall, and I ought to fall. [Cheers.] As the little schooner *Star of the West* came into Charleston harbor, freighted with food for the garrison of Fort Sumter, they fired upon her,—upon the Stars and Stripes which she floated,—and forced her back. Had anybody raised an arm before this against these infernal traitors? Had it not been all peace on our side and war on of being assailed by the Government? Why, Senator WIGFALL, of Texas, said in the Senate, before a set of Northern slinks which sat there: "Mr. President, we have insulted your flag. We fired upon the Star of the West, and forced her to show her heels, and *you dare not resent it!*" Now, Northern Copperheads, take that and get down on your knees. [Great applause drowned the rest of the sentence.] If you have no principle, have you no pride? Are all of the American people slaves and cowards? And yet here is the Chicago Convention down on its belly and begging for peace.

Mr. WADE proceeded further in this strain, and then spoke

ABOUT THE MANIFESTO.

But I see stuck up all over town, and even nailed on this very platform, a certain document put forth by Mr. DAVIS and myself. I am told that it was posted by Democrats. Well, I am glad to see it. Thank God that they'll believe part of the truth. (Laughter.) Their've made me their own witness now, and it is an old principle of law that they cannot dispute my testimony. (Cheers and laughter.) If they believe what I said about LINCOLN let them believe what I am about to say of MCCLELLAN? Isn't that fair? I shall not deceive you in either case—that's not my vocation. I never suppress the truth because it may injure me to tell it. I hope the Democrats will keep on spreading that document among the people. Its all right. Their course is manly. It is much more honorable than that of some cowardly sneaks of my own party, who are slandering me behind my back. That course was cowardly—that of the Democrats is manly. I will give them credit for all they deserve, for God knows I can afford it. [Laughter.] I believe that the American people are not like owls, and can bear the light. I am unlike many petty politicians of our party, who come out only to laud their candidate, and don't dare to criticize his acts. If our liberties are lost, such sycophants will be responsible for it. But if any man takes a position opposed to my ideas of right I meet him openly.

Let us see how this document came to be issued. The President vetoed an act which Congress had passed. He had a perfect constitutional right to do so. But he went further, and issued a proclamation appealing to the people in support of his position. In doing so he cast an imputation on Mr. DAVIS and myself, who were in a measure instrumental in preparing the bill. He put forward his side of the question, and whoever does that I shall meet him. Be he President, King or peasant, I shall put forth my side too. [Applause.] I am ashamed to say my party upbraided me because I was unwilling to admit that our President was infallible and could do no wrong. I, for one, am not afraid to place the truth before the people. What would you think of a Judge on the bench, who should rule out part of the evidence, lest the truth should mislead the jury? If I opposed the President, I did so because I thought him wrong, and I—or rather Mr. DAVIS and I—were frank enough to set it forth. I have little to say for myself, but I cannot suffer Mr. DAVIS to be assailed. If free principles are dear to you, Mr. DAVIS has more merits than any man I know of. He has done more to rid Maryland of slavery than all the rest of the men in it—infinitely more than all of those pitiful croakers who assail him. He has stood like a rock for the truth, and has won a noble victory, and his enemies shall not traduce so glorious a champion of Union and Liberty without a protest from me. I will not boast for myself—though one infinitely greater than I "boasted a little,"—but do not I stood that Mr. DAVIS could elevate himself above the miserable trammels of party when he acknowledged what he deemed a truth, and what is and ever will be the truth. Politicians object that we have taken the party. But our cause doesn't constrain us to connect up the truth. [Applause.] I think my position was right, and that of the President wrong, and so help me, I will declare it though the heavens fall, and no earthly dignity nor station shall stand between me and the truth.

Mr. WADE proceeded to discuss Mr. CHASE'S record from the time he took command until the close of his military career, showing that incompetency, insubordination, timidity and blundering were its chief characteristics. He closed thus:

"I have but lately visited Washington. I have been through its lines. I have talked with its officers. I have learned from them some of the plans now on foot. Of these, I am not permitted to speak, but I can tell you one thing—treason is played out, and you'll hear thunder along our line long before the Presidential election. [Prolonged cheers.]

And now, in closing, let me exhort you to go home as missionaries. Let every man devote himself to work for the Union cause, and the greatest triumph ever awarded to a nation will be yours, the country's, and mine."

LITERATURE AND LINCOLN.—A vote was taken at the book-trade sale yesterday afternoon, and at 5 o'clock, on the question of the next Presidency. All the members of the trade present in favor of LINCOLN were requested to stand, and forty-three gentlemen immediately rose and stood, a solid and compact body. Those in favor of MCCLELLAN were asked to stand up, and seven gentlemen—a sorry representation—rose up in different parts of the room. Three rousing cheers were then given for the next President, A. LINCOLN.

FRANK CARPENTER'S Great Picture of the Emancipation Proclamation *before* the Cabinet, which was painted in and exhibited for a brief period at the White House, in Washington, will be opened to the public, to-day, at the Crayon Art Gallery, corner of Ninth-street.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. E. M. GREEN, U. S. Vols.; E. P. FENTON, New-York; and G. W. GRAHAM, New-Orleans, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. A. VAN VECHTEN, Albany; Rev. ROBERT MURRAY, Halifax; and Capt. STINSON and E. A. DUNCAN, of Maj.-Gen. Howard's Staff, are at the Astor House.

Capt. PETRIE, England; D. D. HOME, England; and Robert Sherwood, San Francisco, Cal., are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Quota Full.

AUBURN, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 21.

Every town and ward in the Twenty-fourth Congressional District has filled its quota on the last call of the President for 500,000 men. In quite a number of the towns there is an excess.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The sale of private boxes for the forthcoming season of the Italian opera, under Mr. MAX MARETZEK's management, opened yesterday, and the few hours result which we can report were eminently satisfactory. In "the memory of the oldest inhabitant" there has never been such a "rush" for the favored locations. It was so sweeping that, we are informed, but few boxes remain to be sold. Indeed the eagerness of certain parties was so great that premiums were offered for *privileges* that could not be conceded in that way—Mr. MARETZEK's rule being that the first who comes shall be the first who is served. To-day the sale of reserved seats commences, and to-night we shall know something more of the rage that prevails for musical entertainments. It is pleasant to feel—whilst in the midst of this excitement—that we have now a manager who will repay all the generosity of the public. Mr. MARETZEK's European artists, by the way, are expected on the *Persia*—now due at this port.

The Muidhoff Court-martial.

Pursuant to an order of Major-Gen. SANDFORD, a Court-martial, consisting of Col. POSTLEY, President, Third New-York; Col. WARD, Twelfth New-York, and Col. WILCOX, Ninth New-York, met yesterday afternoon, at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, to try Col. JOACHIM MAIDHOFF, Eleventh New-York, on certain charges preferred against him by Col. HAMILTON, Division Inspector. The charges grow out of the alleged refusal of Col. MAIDHOFF to proceed with his command to Washington, under the call for one hundred days men. Major CHARLES A. RAPPALO appeared as Judge-Advocate, and Mr. HENRY E. COMSTOCK attended in behalf of the accused.

Mr. SEYMOUR, the Crier of the Supreme Court Chambers, and GEO. MAUSEY, acted as Marshals.

The accused put in as special plea that Gen. SANFORD had no authority to issue the order commanding the accused to leave the city, and in so doing exceeded his authority and the orders given him by Governor SEYMOUR.

The Judge-Advocate moved that the plea be rejected, it being contrary to general regulations to receive a special plea where the general plea of not guilty had already been put in, and such plea came properly under the subject of defence.

The accused cited the case of Col. CORCORAN, at whose court-martial such a plea had been allowed.

The Court ruled out the plea on the ground that the accused had already pleaded not guilty, and that, if admissible, it was admissible only as matter of evidence on the evidence.

The Judge-Advocate then opened the case, stating the charges and proofs.

Major-Gen. SANDFORD and Col. HAMILTON were examined to prove the issuing of the orders to Col. MAIDHOFF, after which the Court adjourned till Friday afternoon.

The Victory is Won!—The Augury Fulfilled!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I called attention, through the medium of your paper, a day or two since, to the singular fact that a Confederate Fast Day has always been immediately followed by a Union victory; and hence I augured that as JEFF. DAVIS had again set apart a day for the same purpose, we might "hail the event as a harbinger of fresh laurels to be won by our glorious army." Well, the Fast Day was on Thursday last, and on Monday of this week the augury was fulfilled. On that day SHERIDAN routed EARLY, cleared the Shenandoah Valley of the rebel hordes which have been soiling hovering on the borders of Maryland, and drove another nail in the coffin of rebeldom.

Another Fast Day will ruin the Confederacy; and in the bitterness of their hearts the followers of and sympathizers with JEFF. DAVIS may take to themselves the denunciation pronounced by God's prophet on his ancient and *rebellious* people:

"Behold ye fast for strife and debate, and to smite with the fist of wickedness. Is it *such* a fast that I have chosen?

Is not *this* the fast that I have chosen? To loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?"

Does JEFF. DAVIS break *any* yoke, and let the oppressed go free? Nay, does he not "smite with the fist of wickedness?" It is not strange that *such* a fast brings down the vengeance of the Almighty, and that a humiliating defeat invariably follows such profanation. OBSERVER.

SEPT. 21, 1864.

An Odd Report.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

It is reported that before commencing the late battle in the Shenandoah Valley, Major-Gen. SHERIDAN ordered one of the Regimental Chaplains to have Divine services at Head Quarters. The Chaplain assembled and commenced the services by lining out the following celebrated hymn of WATTS:

"EARLY—my God, without delay
We haste to seek thy face"—

which was sung with animation and devotion, but before he could finish the verse, orders came to advance at once.

Towards evening of the same day reports were brought to Major-Gen. SHERIDAN, that the enemy having heard the hymn commenced had completed the verse by singing—

"Our fainting spirits waste away
Without thy conquering grace."

Major-Gen. Hooker on the Situation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I lately had the pleasure of a half-hour's interview with that glorious old soldier and patriot, popularly known as "Fighting JOE," at Waterhouse, N. Y. As copperheads and traitors have been trying to torture some recent utterances of his into a quasi-indorsement of their candidate's platform, let me ask you to give place to one or two of the declarations made by him on that occasion. I said to him: "General HOOKER, what do you think of the declaration made at Chicago, that the war against the rebels has thus far been a failure?" His reply, as I recollect it, was in these exact words: "It's pretty much what might have been expected from the sort of people assembled there, isn't it?" His own opinion upon that point was pretty clearly expressed in another remark made by him to this effect: "That if the Union armies did not strike another blow, but simply held their present position, the rebellion must soon crumble into ruins. He did not hesitate to avow the opinion that the rebellion was already tottering to its fall, and he spoke, in terms of amazement, and certainly with no want of either directness or force, of the *semi-traitorism* which he found so abundant at the North. He is for war; war to the knife; war till the last ditch is reached, and the last traitor is struck down. He seemed to pant for active service again at the front; and, certainly, the whole country will join in the wish that his earnest patriotism and generalship may soon find a suitable field for their active and successful exertion.

While my pen is in hand let me express to you my admiration of the consummate ability as well as the manly dignity with which you are conducting the present political campaign, a campaign not less momentous or important in its issues than that which is now in progress in the field with such glorious success in the past, and still more glorious results soon, as we may confidently hope, to be realized in the future. W.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $26. To ANY one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

In Consequence of the Fall in Gold I have decided to offer selections from my unusually large stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, including the largest assortment of overcoats in this City, at a discount of five per cent.

HARLOW BROKAW,
No. 34 Fourth-av., and No. 61 Lafayette-place.

A LADY
OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore grey hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

THE RESTORER REPRODUCES.

THE HAIR DRESSING CULTIVATES AND BEAUTIFIES.

If your hair is thin try it, if scurvy try it, if harsh try it, if lustreless try it, if none of these try it, for all who use it will preserve their hair through life. For sale by all Druggists.

Why is a Handkerchief Perfumed with PHALON & SON'S "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS" like a very angry man? Because it is wonderfully incensed.

Why is Phalon & Son's "Night Blooming CEREUS" like one of Phelan's great billiard carons? Because it goes to every ball.

Why is Phalon & Son's "Night Blooming CEREUS" cheap at a dollar? Because it is worth more than a hundred scents.

What Popular Play Does Phalon & Son's world-renowned perfume remind you of? The Cereus Family.

The late fire in Broadway having destroyed the warerooms of WOOD BROTHERS, their stock of carriages may now be found at the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment—"Sanitary Fair Buildings"—14th-st., near 6th-av., these premises having been generously tendered to them by the officers of the Twenty-second Regiment for temporary use.

The carriages are now on exhibition, and will be offered at private sale at reduced prices; stock not disposed of in this way will be sold by auction at an early day, due notice of which will be given.

Public Speakers and Singers will find "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. For Coughs and Colds *the Troches* are effectual.

Dr. B. C. Perry.—The Dr. will return to New-York, Saturday, September 24th, and resume his practice at No. 49 Bond street, where he will be prepared to treat successfully all diseases of the scalp, losses of hair, premature blanching, also to remove moth, freckles, and other discolorations from the face No charge for consultation.

For Physiognomy, Phrenology, Physiology, Ethnology, and Psychology, see OCT. No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 20 cts.; newsmen have it. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway.

Dr. Lighthill has returned to the City, and can now be daily consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., on Deafness, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat.

Burnett's Florimel IS AN EXQUISITE HANDKERCHIEF PERFUME.

This Day,
GENIN'S GRAND EXPOSITION OF PLAIN AND FANCY HATS,
FOR
LADIES', MISSES', BOY'S, and INFANT'S HATS,
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery will decimate the Volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy. Therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British soldiers. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the Drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. S. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—Pal. 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Bos B. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Hernia or Rupture Cured.—WHITE'S PATENT Lever Truss is the best in the world. No pressure on the back or cord—light, clean and easy.
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster.—Fire and Burglars Safes for offices and dwellings. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway, N.Y.

Wood Sewing-Machine Co's. Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 505 Broadway, N. Y. Send for a descriptive circular.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, Enlarged Joints, all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, 625 Broadway.

A Delightful Toilet Article.—Distilled Dew for the skin and complexion. Depot No. 111 Liberty-st.

MARRIED.

BUSHNELL—ARTHUR.—On Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1864, by Rev. J. G. Johnson, at the residence of the bride's grandfather, William Nelson, in Peekskill, N. Y., ALVAH BUSHNELL, of Iona Island, N. Y., and EMMA J., daughter of John D. Arthur, of San Francisco, Cal. No cards.

HOPE—VINCE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 21, by Rev. Dr. Thompson, Mr. A. S. HOPE and Miss ISABELLA VINCE, both of this City. No cards.

LONGINOTTO—TONNELL.—On Thursday, Sept. 15th, at St. Joseph's Church, Hudson City, N. J., by Rev. A. C. Venuta, Mr. JOSEPH LONGINOTTO and Miss MARGARET TONNELL, daughter of the late John Tonnell. All of the above place. No cards.

VINTON—TENNER.—On Sunday, Sept. 11, by Rev. Mr. Mohn, Mr. ISAAC D. VINTON, of New-York, and Miss HERTHA M., second daughter of John Tenner, Esq., of Hoboken, N. J.

DEATHS.

BLACKBURNE.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Tuesday night, Sept. 20, PHOEBE, relict of the late John Blackburne, aged 83 years.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock P. M., this day, Thursday, Sept. 22, from the residence of James Littlejohn, Esq., No. 76 Sands-st., Brooklyn, where the relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to assemble.

BALL.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 21, MARY BALL, relict of the late John T. Ball, aged 91 years, 4 months. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Sept. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 195 Hudson-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

BROWN.—At Great Falls, Md., on Monday, Sept. 19, 1864, FRANKLIN BROWN, member of Company F, Eighty-fourth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his father, No. 254 Bleecker-st., this day, (Thursday,) Sept. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and those of his uncles, DeWitt and Clinton Brush, and former associates in Grammar School No. 13, are invited to attend.

DODD.—At Bloomfield, N. J., Monday, Sept. 19, of typhoid fever, MARY KINGSLAND, wife of B. V. B. Dodd, of Newark, N. J., in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 39 Halsey-st., Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 22, at 2½ o'clock. Interment at Bloomfield.

FOLGER.—On Tuesday, Sept. 20, WILLIAM B., only son of Wm. B. and Mary Anna Folger, aged 14 years, 8 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 113 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, L. I., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

FOSTER.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, Sept. 21, HAROLD, only son of A. S. and MARY J. FOSTER, aged 6 years and 1 month.

The remains will be taken to Pepperell, Mass., for interment.

GRIO.—On Tuesday, Sept. 20, CHRISTAFORO GRIO, a native of Italy, aged 64 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral which will take place on Thursday morning, from his late residence, No. 8 Macdougal-st.

HARMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 21, JOSEPH C., son of the late E. Sutphen Hageman, in the 24th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 467 Fulton-av.

JAUNCEY.—On Sunday night, Sept. 18, at his late residence, No. 61 West 35th-st., WILLIAM H. JAUNCEY, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the above residence at 2 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 22d inst.

KOUWENHOVER.—At Flatlands, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 21, after short illness, HENRY WYCKOFF, only child of William W. and Lucretia Kouwenhover, aged 2 years 10 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Wm. Kouwenhover.

MALOY.—Capt. JAMES F. MALOY, of the ship *Francis B. Cutting*, aged 37 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 18 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock.

MINER.—On Monday, Sept. 19, after a lingering illness, CATHARINE S. MINER, in the 70th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken from the residence of her son, William Miner, Esq., No. 179 William-st., to St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock, where a requiem high mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PELL.—On Tuesday, Sept. 20, FERDINAND OSMUN, infant son of Clarence Pell.

WEST.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Sept. 19, LUCIA HYDE, youngest daughter of the late Frederick R. West.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 232 Schermerhorn-st.

WALTERS.—At Hempstead, L. I., Sept. 19, 1864, CHARLES, only son of Henry and Eliza Walters, aged 20 years, 1 month and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Sept. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, without further notice. Services at St. George's Church, at 1½ o'clock. Trains leave James-slip at 9 and 10½ o'clock A. M. Returning, leave Hempstead at 2:40 and 5:10 P. M.

IS CATARRH CURABLE?

In answer to the above, the following letter is respectfully submitted:

From Rev. Fred. S. Jewell, Professor of the State Normal School, Albany, N. Y.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: Under date of March 14, I sent you a careful statement of my case, its former treatment, my failure to obtain relief in that direction, my resort to your treatment and its beneficial results.

I have been from the Winter of the year 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of Catarrh, marked by strong febrile symptoms, violent inflammation of the lining membranes of the cavities of the head, accompanied, in the first stages, by a watery discharge from the nose, subsequently becoming acrid and yellow, and toward the close of the attack, purulent and bloody. These attacks produced a most distressing species of headache, occurring periodically each day for a period varying from one to three weeks, sometimes so violent as to incapacitate me for business and confine me to my bed. At times the attendant inflammation would extend to the teeth, producing toothache; or to the throat, occasioning hoarseness and partial loss of voice; and twice within the last few years it has so affected the left eye as to confine me, for weeks, to a darkened room.

I had tried medicines and applications of various kinds; snuffs and other catarrhal preparations of some half a dozen kinds; applications to the head of camphor, ginger and hot fomentations of different kinds; and in connection with these the usual emetics or cathartics employed to induce counter action. But none of these had produced any permanent improvement, and in the few instances in which temporal relief was afforded it was at the expense of so much strength as to leave me greatly exhausted. Under these circumstances I was led, though with reluctance, from the supposed incurability of the disease, to make a trial of your treatment. I found it soon beyond even my hopes, reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and alleviating its symptoms to an extent which I had supposed impossible. At the time I gave you my former certificate, while I did not feel assured of a complete cure, I had obtained a material relief which amply repaid me for my trial of your treatment and which satisfied me that that treatment was as effective as it was simple and philosophical. A substantial escape from my old attacks of catarrh, for the unprecedented period of nearly half a year, and that in spite of severe occurrences of illness which would have formerly rendered such an attack inevitable, was, to me, proof of an important success. It is now six months since I sent you that statement, and, while it is unpleasant to me to appear thus constantly, and in this guise, before the public, it seems to me a matter of simple justice to yourself, and to those who may be suffering as I was, to add that I am not only as fully satisfied as to the utility and efficacy of your method of treating catarrh as I was six months ago, but I am now of the belief that if there is such a thing as a cure for *chronic catarrh*, in my case a substantial cure has been effected. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK S. JEWELL.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864.

Dr. LIGHTHILL has returned to the City, and can be daily consulted on Catarrh, Deafness, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat, at his residence,
NO. 34 ST. MARK'S-PLACE.
Office hours from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M.

BAGS FOR BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
We are now having made, ESPECIALLY FOR THE BUCKWHEAT TRADE, paper bags to hold 10 pounds, 12½ pounds and 25 pounds. The best Buckwheat bag ever offered. Sold wholesale and retail, and neatly printed to order, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.
B. E. CLARK & CO.

APPER-BAG EMPORIUM.
The celebrated PATENT MACHINE PAPER BAGS, of all kinds and sizes, are now offered at wholesale and retail, plain or printed, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.
B. E. CLARK & CO.

MENDUM'S NEW AND POPULAR
SAMPLE ROOM, NO. 76 CHAMBERS-ST.,
One door west of Delmonico's Hotel, first floor.

IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES, black, white and red, three four and five dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SAVE LABOR!! SAVE YOUR COAL!!!
If you want a Heater, Stove or Range that will require but one lighting of fires in the season, give you a pure, moist atmosphere, consume less coal and give you less trouble than any other, call at No. 370 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway. JOHN SUMNER.

SAVE LABOR!! SAVE YOUR COAL!!!
If you want a Heater, Stove or Range that will require but one lighting of fires in the season, give you a pure, moist atmosphere, consume less coal and give you less trouble than any other, call at No. 370 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway. JOHN SUMNER.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY five per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a comm ission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actua profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while the whole roperty of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau-sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country will doubtless
AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

GENERAL DEBILITY.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Supplies the blood with its vital principle, or
LIFE ELEMENT, IRON,
infusing strength and vigor into all parts of the system. It is a specific for Dyspepsia and Female Weaknesses.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
The great panacea for every affection of the THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
It does not dry up a cough, but loosens it, and cleanses the lungs of all impurities

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.
FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE
has fully established the superiority of this salve over all other healing remedies, for
SORES, BURNS, CUTS, SCALDS, WOUNDS, BOILS, PILES, &c., &c.
The above are all old and well-established remedies.
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 401 Broadway, New-York,
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston,
And by druggists and apothecaries generally.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR OCTOBER, 1864.
The ATLANTIC for October is now ready. The following is its
LIST OF CONTENTS.
A NIGHT IN THE WATER.
ON A LATE VENDUE.
THE RIDE TO CAMP.
THE TRUE STORY OF LUIGI.
COMMUNICATION.
HOUSE AND HOME PAPERS. IX. SERVICE.
MADAME RECAMIER; HER LOVERS AND HER FRIENDS.
THE WELLFLEET OYSTERMAN.
CHARLES LAMB'S UNCOLLECTED WRITINGS, Third Paper.
WORK AND DAYS.
PAUL JONES AND DENNIS DUVAL.
THE FUTURE SUMMER.
DEMOCRACY AND THE SECESSION WAR.
REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTICES.

CHANGE IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
The publishers of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY find themselves compelled, by the continued high price of paper, and the constant advance of material and labor in all departments of bookmaking, to advance their subscription price.
Beginning from this date, the terms of subscription will be as follows:
Single subscriptions, $4 per year.
CLUB RATES.—Two copies for $7; five copies for $16; ten copies for $30, and each additional copy $3. For every club of twenty subscribers an extra copy will be furnished gratis, or twenty-one copies for $60.
POSTAGE.—The postage on the ATLANTIC is 24 cents per year, and must in all cases be paid at the office where it is received. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers.
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.
The American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st., agents for New-York.

WILL BE READY SEPT. 22.
LOSSING'S COMMON-SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By BENSON J. LOSSING, author of "Pictorial History of the United States," "Field-Book of the Revolution," etc. Pp. 372. 12mo., cloth. Profusely and elegantly illustrated.
The great popularity of Mr. Lossing's previous School Histories of the United States, and their constantly extending use in the best schools, have led to the preparation of this new volume, which is designed to complete the series, furnishing an intermediate book, coming between his PICTORIAL UNITED STATES for high schools, and classes in which considerable attention is paid to this subject, and his PRIMARY UNITED STATES, designed for beginners and younger pupils.
The series will thus embrace Three Books, for Primary, Common and High Schools, each complete in itself.
The COMMON-SCHOOL HISTORY, now announced, is the result of much experience in the wants of teachers, and it is believed will be found a most acceptable book to the largest number of classes. As specimens of elegant typography, including beautiful illustrations, these histories are not surpassed by any other school-books whatever.
A specimen copy of the "Common-School History" will be sent to any teacher for examination, post-paid, on receipt of $1 50. Published by
MASON BROTHERS, New-York.

MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, NO. 389 Broadway, have all works on
PHRENOLOGY, HYDROPATHY,
PHYSIOLOGY, PHONOGRAPHY,
PHYSIOGNOMY, PSYCHOLOGY,
ANATOMY, MESMERISM,
and the Natural Sciences generally. The trade supplied.

DR. HAMMOND'S NEW WORK, THE only reliable one—ESPECIALLY for males. H. R. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

POLITICAL.

GRAND UNION RATIFICATION MEETING,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 27
to respond to the nominations of the Baltimore Convention.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President.
ANDREW JOHNSON for Vice-President.
also the
Union State nominations by the Syracuse Convention.
REUBEN E. FENTON for Governor,
THOMAS G. ALVORD for Lieut-Governor,
FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER for Canal Commissioner,
DAVID P. FORREST for State Prison Inspector.
All citizens favorable to the principles set forth in the Baltimore Platform, are invited to attend.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
Union Central Committee.

JAMES KELLY,	ALEX. H. KEECH
SHERIDAN SHOOK,	JOHN R. LAWRENCE,
HENRY H. HUELAT,	JOHN PITCH,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,	DAVID B. DWIRE,
THOMAS ROBINSON,	THOMAS LITTLE.

WILLIAM A. DARLING.
Union Central Association.

RUSH C. HAWKINS,	SAMUEL J. GLASSEY,
JOHN H. WHITE,	IRA O. MILLER,
W. T. B. MILLIKEN,	GEORGE P. BRADFORD,
WILLIAM HAW, Jr.,	CHAS. T. POLHAMUS,
GEORGE B. DEANE,	ADAM C. ELLIS.

SIMEON DRAPER,
German Central Committee.

A. J. DITTENHOEFER,	EDMUND REMACK,
HENRY RICHARD,	GEO. F STEINBRENNER,
CHARLES KESSMAN,	PETER COOK.
GEORGE MANCHOT,	C. F. B. LUEDER,
GUSTAVUS LEVY,	LOUIS NAUMANN,

ANDREW WILLMANN.
JAMES KELLY, Chairman.
CHARLES T. POLHAMUS, JOHN R. LAWRENCE, HENRY RICHARD, } Secretaries.

UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—At a meeting held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., the following call for Primary Elections was adopted:
Resolved, That the several Union Ward Associations represented in this Central Committee, be and they are hereby requested to hold Primary Elections on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, to elect delegates to the following Conventions;
I. A COUNTY CONVENTION, to consist of five delegates from each Ward, to nominate candidates for Sheriff, four Coroners, and one Supervisor.
II. A JUDICIARY CONVENTION, to consist of three delegates from each Ward, to nominate candidates for City Judge, District-Attorney, and County Clerk.
III. SIX CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS, to consist of five delegates from each Ward, to nominate candidates for the Thirty-ninth Congress from the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Districts of this city. In all cases where the Congressional Conventions have not been constituted consists of an even number of delegates, it shall be the duty of the Convention, before proceeding to nominate a candidate, to select one delegate at large, who shall be entitled to vote in said Convention.
IV. SEVENTEEN CONVENTIONS, to nominate candidates for Members of Assembly, which Conventions shall consist of eleven delegates from each of the Districts lying north of Fourteenth street, and one delegate from each Election District in the Assembly Districts lying south of Fourteenth street.
Resolved, That the election of delegates shall in all cases be by ballot, under the supervision of at least three inspectors appointed by the presiding officer of the Ward Association. The polls to be kept open from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M., and it shall be the duty of the several associations to give public notice for at least two days previous to said election, by advertising in two or more papers of the time and place at which such elections will be held. No person shall be allowed to vote who is not a resident of the Ward in which he offers to vote. It shall be the duty of the Inspectors of such elections to proceed to canvass the votes as soon as the polls are closed, and make out the credentials of the persons receiving the largest number of votes, such credentials to be certified by the President and Secretary of the association.
Resolved, That the several Union Ward Associations be and they are hereby urged to use all honorable means to unite all the friends of the National Administration, by making such concessions as may be necessary to bring to the support of the Union candidates to be nominated the aid of all Union men in the City and county of New-York. The time has come when, in the judgment of this Committee, all personal feeling should be sacrificed on the altar of patriotism, and we, therefore, respectfully urge on the friends of our National and State Union the necessity of doing all that can be done to produce union and harmony in the Union ranks.
The Conventions provided for in this call shall meet as follows:
The COUNTY CONVENTION shall meet at Union Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 28, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
The JUDICIARY CONVENTION shall meet at Union Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, on Thursday evening, Sept. 29th, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
The CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS shall meet on Friday evening, Sept. 30th, at 7½ o'clock, as follows:
Fourth District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards, at the Fifth Ward Union Headquarters.
Fifth District, comprising the 7th, 10th, 12th and 14th Wards, at Runk's Hotel, Grand-street.
Sixth District, comprising the 9th, 15th and 16th Wards, at Bleecker Buildings.
Seventh District, comprising the 11th and 17th Wards, at Steuben House, Bowery.
Eighth District, comprising the 18th, 20th and 21st Wards, at Union Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street.
Ninth District, comprising the 19th, 19th and 22d Wards, at Dingledein's, Third-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets.
The ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS shall meet on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, at 7½ o'clock, as follows:
First Assembly District Convention shall meet at ——.
Second Assembly District Convention shall meet at No. 106 Centre-street.
Third Assembly District Convention shall meet at Fifth Ward Hotel.
Fourth Assembly District Convention shall meet at No. 162 Henry-street.
Fifth Assembly District Convention shall meet at Bleecker Buildings.
Sixth Assembly District Convention shall meet at Runk's Hotel, Grand-street.
Seventh Assembly District Convention shall meet at Jefferson Market.
Eighth Assembly District Convention shall meet at the corner of Pitt and Broome streets.
Tenth

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILWAY COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT BONDS,
OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE AT A SINKING FUND FOR AND PROVISION FOR THE REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These Bonds are a portion of an issue, the whole amount of which is $3,500,000, and are offered for sale for the purpose of extending the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton, and for building double track, furnishing rolling stock, &c.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended, will make a close connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and will become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh region to New-York, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These Bonds are secured by a first mortgage to JAMES BROWN and PETER GEORGE, Trustees, upon the road of the Company, completed, and in the course of construction, from the Hudson River at Hoboken, to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, and other extensions in contemplation, including all rights, real estate, equipment, and other property.

Sealed proposals for these Bonds will be received until TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Parties making proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, the denomination, and price per one hundred dollars. Ten per cent. and the premium to be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on delivery of the Bonds, which will be in three equal installments, in thirty, sixty and ninety days, or the whole amount may be paid at the time of the awards.

The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if the interest of the Company requires it.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, New-Jersey, either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PORTLAND, ME.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 26, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this department until the 20th of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of the Custom-house authorized to be erected at Portland, Me., according to the plans and specifications prepared by the department. said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separate for different kinds of work; the department reserving the right to reject or accept the proposals hereby invited, or any part thereof, where it deems the interest of the United States required it; the department also reserving the right to examine the bid of any person or persons, whom it may have just cause to believe will not faithfully perform the contract. Also all bids that, upon investigation, are below a fair price for the work.

Bids will not be received in gross, and the department having prepared a schedule of the approximate quantities of each kind of work and material needed, (which schedule may be had at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department,) the bidder will be required to affix his prices thereto for such articles and kinds of work as he proposes to bid for, and then carry the whole out in one gross amount.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of the work done and material delivered, according to contract price, (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of an agent of the department appointed for that purpose) will be paid from time to time as the work progresses, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and acceptance of the work by the agent aforesaid, and be forfeited in the event of the non-fulfillment of the contract.

Contracts will be awarded only to master builders and mechanics, and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeiture of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, (certified to be so by the United States District Judge or Attorney of said district,) in the sum of $5,000 for the whole work, or of a proportionate amount if for any part, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond, with sufficient securities for its faithful performance.

Forms of the bond and certificate required, also the plans, specifications and working drawing, will be furnished on application to the Supervising Architect of the department.

No bid will be considered unless it fully complies, in all its details, with the requirements of this advertisement.

The proposals must be sent to this department, addressed to Isaiah Rogers, Supervising Architect, and plainly indorsed

"Proposals for the Portland Custom-house."

Proposals will also be received at the same time for the old Custom-house building and materials therein, (the four granite columns on Fore-street excepted,) to be removed within sixty (60) days from date of the award, and in case the sale of the same be awarded to the successful bidder for the new Custom-house, the amount of same will be taken as a part payment of his contract.

ISAIA H ROGERS, Supervising Architect.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 10, 1864.

The time for receiving the above proposals has been extended to Oct. 1, 1864. ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until Monday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing Anthracite Steamer Coal for the War Department, for a period of six months, commencing 1st October, 1864, and ending 31st March, 1865. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite for the use of steamers, to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, and to be subject to inspection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the ports of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, 1,000 tons per week; in case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, and at the proper times and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be given separately for the coal delivered on board of vessels at this port, and at New-York, on the terms and conditions above stated.

Twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments made, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining 80 per cent., or balance due, will be made monthly, as required by the regulations for that purpose. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by two or more responsible parties (their responsibility to be certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector,) that the bidder or bidders will, if their bid be accepted, enter into a written obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $100,000, to furnish the proposed supplies.

No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement are complied with. The right is reserved to reject any bid if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Coal for the War Department," and addressed to the undersigned. By order.

Col. A. J. PERRY, Q. M. Dept. U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Sept. 14, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, for furnishing the following articles:

Cap Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per Ream.

Letter Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 10 pounds per Ream.

Note Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 8 pounds per Ream.

Folio Post Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per Ream.

Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per Ream.

Official Envelopes, White and Buff, of the following sizes:

No. 1, 3¼x8¼ inches; No. 2, 4x9 inches; No. 3, 4¼x10¼ inches.

Letter Envelopes, White and Buff, 3¼x5½ inches.

Wafers, Pen Holders,
Sealing Wax, Quills,
Mucilage, Steel Pens,
Paper Folders, Rulers,
Red Ink in 2 oz. bottles, Ink Powder,
Ink Stands, Lead Pencils,
Office Tape, Blank Books, per quire,
Black Ink in quart, pint and half-pint bottles,
Memorandum Books, Demy, 8vo.

Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the storehouse in this city, to be specified.

Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.
H. F. GOODRICH, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 608 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City

Pick-axes—army standard:
Petroleum Paper;
Common Tent Pins;
Wall Tent Poles, sets;
Hospital Tent Poles, sets;

Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to deliver, the time they can commence, and the time they can finish the delivery of all they propose to furnish.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for coopering packing-boxes, the contractor to furnish hoops, nails, &c., and be prepared to cooper any and all boxes at the shortest notice. The bids will state the number of boxes that can be coopered per day, and at what price per box.

A proper guaranty must accompany all proposals, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he or they will at once give bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The United States reserve the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for," (here insert the articles bid for) and addressed to

D. C. VINTON,
Brevet Brig.-General U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, No. 64 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until May 1, 1864, for

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

to

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. B. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $80,000 SEWERAGE BONDS
$98,000 Water Bonds and $15,000 Short Municipal Funds of the City of Chicago.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Sept. 14th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Monday, September 26th, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) of Sewerage Bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1st, 1864, and payable in New York twenty-four years after their date, with coupons for interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in New York. A sinking fund is provided for their redemption.

Also, for the whole or any part of Ninety-Eight Thousand Dollars ($98,000) of Water Bonds of one thousand dollars each, payable in New York July 1st, 1888, with coupons for interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. For these bonds the faith of the city is pledged, and taxation required by law, if necessary. The water rents are also specially appropriated, which last year yielded a surplus of $179,180 00 after paying interest on the water debt, and are still increasing.

Also, for Fifteen Thousand Dollars municipal bonds, payable Dec. 1st, 1872, in New York, of the same denomination and interest semi-annually at seven (7) per cent. A sinking fund is provided for the redemption of these bonds also.

The proposals will specify the kind and amount desired, the price bid per $100 00 thereof, and the place of delivery, whether Chicago or New York. The persons whose proposals are accepted will receive information of the same at this office, or at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York, as may be designated in their proposals, when they will be required to deposit, within five days after the opening of the proposals the sums awarded to them respectively, with the premiums thereon, and the interest accrued from July 1st to the time of deposit or payment. Bonds will be delivered in Chicago Sept. 27th, and in New York September 30th, at the place aforesaid to the parties entitled to them.

Each proposal should be sealed, and endorsed "Proposals for City Bonds," and addressed to the undersigned, and where the parties are not known to him should contain references.

The Comptroller reserves, as usual, the right to reject any or all bids, if the public interests should require it.

S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY:

A BOMB-SHELL FOR COPPERHEADS,

A CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT,

Entitled

"THEN AND NOW,"

being a map showing what territory the rebels had when they began the war, and what they now hold. On the back of the map the TWO PLATFORMS are printed, side by side; also, an account of REBEL TREATMENT of Union soldiers and citizens. Size of sheet, 16 inches by 23. Price $1 50 per 100 copies. Sold by

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, 121 Nassau-st.

THE ADDER'S DEN!

OR SECRETS OF THE
GREAT CONSPIRACY
TO OVERTHROW LIBERTY IN AMERICA.
DEPRAVITY OF SLAVERY.

Two Presidents secretly assassinated by poison.
Unsuccessful attempts to murder three others.
Together with the dying struggles of the
GREAT REBELLION.
By JOHN SMITH DYE.
SINGLE COPIES $1.

To be had at Nos. 220 Broadway, in the entrance to Barnum's Museum.

Or address the author, Box No. 5,750 New-York Post-office.

FOR THE NEW POPULAR CAMPAIGN Song: "Vote for Abraham." Address H. L. STORY, Burlington, Vt., or WM. A. POND & CO., New-York. Price, 30 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER FOR A NEW MOTIVE power; it is peculiarly adapted to the propelling of shipping, but can be applied to any kind of machinery for which steam power is now used, and at less than one-fiftieth of the cost, space, and tonnage required by steam power. The Model is read for further information. Address, the inventor, JOHN C. HEYTON, New Cannan, Fairfield County, Connecticut.

FOR SALE.—A PAPER MILL, GRIST MILL AND machine shop, 25 acres of land, 12 dwellings, water-power of 300 horse, offered together or separate at a bargain. For full particulars address C. D., Box No. 2,777 New-York Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 268 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE to be sold on Thursday, the 22d inst., by HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., at No. 73 East 28th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, with an infant and nurse, desire board in New-York or Brooklyn, with a liberal private table; price $225 a month. Address, describing location and rooms, W. C., Box No. 884 New-York Post-office.

BOARD—TWO MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMEN OF unexceptionable moral character can be accommodated with a large front room on second floor—furnished or unfurnished—of a modern three-story house, 224 West 44th-st. Breakfast and supper if particularly desired. No boarders; family small. Address "B. E. W.," care of J. S. Whitney, Grocer, No. 667 6th-av.

WINTER BOARD AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE hour from New-York. Fine brick edifice, well warmed. Send for a photograph. Seven trains daily from New-York. House three minutes' walk from the depot. A pleasant home and reasonable terms. Refer to our summer boarders. MRS. Wm. B. STOUGHTON.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN have a large room in a modern brown stone house, up town, (west side) with every convenience, in a private family. Room furnished with hot and cold water, gas and fire. Price, $30 per week. Address, A. CHURCHILL, Box No. 419 post-office.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A THIRD story front room, also a hall room, suitable for gentlemen; the house has all the modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 100 Pacific-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., near the South and Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged. A liberal price expected.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a gentleman and family who desire the comforts of a quiet genteel home; within easy walking distance of Madison-square preferred. Address immediately C. B. R. Post-office, Box No. 2,757.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PLAIN AND RESpectable family, either in Brooklyn or New-York, for three adults and two children; price not to exceed $80 per month; references exchanged. Address T. M. M., *Times* Office.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Very desirable rooms to let, with board; two suites of rooms for families and two single rooms for gentlemen; can also accommodate a few day boarders. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

A FRENCH FAMILY, STRICTLY PRIvate, wishes to let, with board, two rooms to two gentlemen desireus of acquiring a practical knowledge of the language; references exchanged. Apply at No. 92 East 31st-st.

ELEGANT ROOMS—IN A FIRST-CLASS PRIvate house, 5th-av., near 8th-av. Hotel, with or without board, or private table; respectable parties, of high standing, willing to pay liberally for elegance and comfort, may address M. L. N., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND daughter of 13 years, or for daughter only, in a private family. Address D. C. E., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, or at No. 78 Warren-st.

WANTED—BOARD IN JERSEY CITY FOR A gentleman and wife, in a private family; one large room and bed-room, fire and lights. Address W. B. B., No. 36 Vesey-st., New-York.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, WITH OR without board, as may be agreed, for a gentleman, wife and servant. Address, stating terms, T. W. Box No. 2,383, Post-office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—GOOD ROOMS and board for a gentleman, wife and daughter, near Broadway, and not above 36th-st. Address Box No. 5,124 New-York Post-office.

AT 849TH-ST., WEST OF UNIVERSITY-PLACE, large and elegantly furnished rooms, with first-class board, suitable for families and gentlemen. None need apply but those willing to pay a liberal price.

A PLEASANT BACK ROOM ON THE second floor to let with board, in a private family. Good home, good house and location. Apply at No. 179 West 24th-st.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a large pleasant front room, with bedroom and pantries annexed, with or without board. Inquire at No. 211 West 20th-st.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen, desiring a cheerful home in a family, may find such by calling at No. 157 West 38th-st. Unexceptionable references required. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES to let neatly furnished suites of rooms; also rooms for single gentlemen; good table; dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 26 West 29th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO or three very pleasant rooms (southern exposure) to gentlemen, with or without breakfast and tea. References exchanged. Call at No. 56 West 28th-st.

BROOKLYN.—A ROOM OR SUITE OF ROOMS, at No. 16 Clinton-st., convenient to ferries

FOR SALE.

ALLEN & BROWN.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
JOSIAH W. BROWN, } 96 BROADWAY

Offer the following houses and lots for sale:

E. 23d st., extra size...$35,000	W. 42d, near 6th ave...$30,000
E. 38th st, near Madison ave.....47,500	W. 46th, near 8th ave 32,000
E. 31st st, near Madison ave.....20,000	W. 47th, near 5th ave 30,000
	W. 47th, bet 6 and 7 av 25,000
	E. 54th, near 4th ave..37,000

Also, a number of other houses and lots.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT AND ATTRACtive country seat, delightfully located at Orange, N. J., within easy access of depot. Spacious first-class dwelling-house, conveniently arranged, and replete with modern improvements; green-house, cold grapery and conservatory; superior out-buildings in fine order, barn, carriage-house, summer-house, &c., &c., 14 acres of land, portion of which is a handsome grove; garden laid out in the most tasteful style; great abundance of every variety of the choicest fruit; excellent water on the premises. In every respect a most desirable residence for Summer or Winter, possessing so many combined features of attractiveness. For sale with furniture and stock. Terms accommodating. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A LARGE, convenient dwelling, with all the modern improvements and in complete repair, with thirteen acres of fine land, outbuildings, shade and fruit trees, within ten minutes' walk of the new station at Woodbridge, N. J., and one hour's ride by rail as from this City. Possession immediately. Price $12,500. Apply to W. B. DIXON, office of the Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, No. 193 Broadway.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—A TWO-STORY and basement brick house, No. 321 Carlton-av., with extension, and six lots; nine rooms, wash-room and cellar; well situated, convenient to good family stores and markets; same distance from Fulton and South ferries by city cars as in New-York Union-square is from the City Hall; well laid out garden, with dwarf fruits, cherries, grapes, flowers, &c. Terms easy. Address R. GRAVES, No. 1 Montrose-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW, WELL BUILT AND desirable three-story brown-stone-front dwelling-houses, on the southeast corner of 125th-st. and 2d-av., in immediate proximity to the Harlem and Fulton Ferry steamboat; immediate possession can be had; these houses are worthy of special attention. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COTTAGE AND ONE LOT FOR SALE, with four rooms, at $850; with two lots, $1,000. Also, cottages at $1,600 and $2,000; ten elegant dwellings, with four to eight lots each, at $2,500 to $5,000. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEAT FOUR-STORY, BROWN-stone basement house, on Murray Hill, with possession. Also, a three-story brown-stone on East 19th-st., near 3d-av. Price, $16,000. Would take a small house in the City or Brooklyn in exchange. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 345 Pine-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

NOTICE—$15,500, THE CHEAPEST HOUSE NOW offering; the modern high-stoop four-story house and lot, 25x103 feet, 164th-st. on Union Park; for occupation or investment; $2,000 offered as rental; permit this day. JOHN H. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 7.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—That fine four-story brown-stone house No. 14 East 37th-st., in complete order, with all modern improvements. Apply to FOSTER & NICKERSON, No. 109 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL BLOCKS in Trenton, N. J., suitable for gentlemen's seats or city lots; streets opened and graded; lies handsomely and fine location. Terms easy. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

WANTED—A FARM OF ABOUT TWENTY acres, with good house, barn, fruit, &c., within forty miles of New-York, on New-Haven or Harlem Railroads, and within two miles of depot. Address, stating particulars, J. D. F., Station F, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the four-story brown-stone front house No. 109 East 34th-st.; in fine order, with all modern improvements, and painted and frescoed throughout; house and location first-class. Apply on the premises. Price, $20,000.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A FINE large house, with carriage-house, one acre of ground, all in garden, well stocked with fruit and shade trees, in fine part of the Sound. Price $16,000. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—THE TWO NEW, SMALL, ECONomically divided, attractive houses and lots, north side of 56th-st., next west from Lexington-av., to be completed 1st of October next. Apply to B. H. VAN AUKEN, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING WITH immediate possession, on 5th-av., near 40th-st., N. Y. Terms easy. Apply to H. A SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y., and No. 100 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20 BY 80, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to, COR. R. DISOWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 5. No commissions allowed.

LLEWELLYN PARK.—STRANGERS WISHing to visit Llewellyn Park can obtain cards of admission at T. B. MERRICK & SON'S, No. 70 William-st New-York; or BAILEY & EVERITT'S, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—SITUation, Murray Hill; house of medium size, in beautiful order; furniture complete, expensive and as good as new; possession at any time. Apply to WARD McLEAN, No. 4 Wall-st., second floor, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE WELL-KNOWN, FAST SAILing yacht SCUD, schooner-rigged; burden, sixty-seven tons; in complete order. Apply to CHAS. E LEX, No. 51 North 6th-st., Philadelphia.

A CHEAP HOME, SNUG-HOUSE, AND 12 acres for $800. Two miles from depot, 53 acres, good house and barn for $2000. Cheap. Enquire of R. F. Harriott, No. 14 Pine-st,

FOR SALE—SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND, (50 tillable,) house and outbuildings, in good repair, 28 miles from New-York. To be sold low to close an estate. Inquire of R. F. HARRIOTT, No. 14 Pine-st.

A FINE FARM OF 60 ACRES IN NEW-JERSEY, 20 miles from Jersey City, good buildings, finely watered and fruited. Price, $6,000; stock and crops if wanted. PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, AT 11 o'clock, at No. 588 6th-av., the stock and fixtures of a first-class drug-store, all in one lot

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—BROWN STONE HOUSES, 17 will pay you to call at 758, 3d-av., and examine my list. JAMES ROME.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE-STORY brick house and lot, No. 109 2d-av., near 7th-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LET—STORE AND STEAM POWER—THE store No. 250 Canal-st., with a deep basement, fronting also on Walker-st.; admirably situated for a manufactory and sales-room, being well situated, near Broadway, and opposite Earl's Hotel. Also, one room on the second floor, to be celled and painted. Power, one to eight horse. Inquire of P. J. INSLEE, Engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY, who will purchase the furniture, a beautiful three-story, high-stoop brick cottage, modern improvements, delightfully located between 3d-av. and Central Park. Rent boarded out by a young married couple. Apply at No. 34 Pine-st., coal office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A VERY large and handsomely furnished parlor floor, with all the modern improvements; also, a suite of rooms on the third floor, and a front basement room at No. 53 11th-st., third door east of 5th-av.

TO LET—IN COMPLETE ORDER, THE UPPER part of No. 48 East 12th-st; also front rooms at Nos. 17 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., for business, societies, clubs, &c. Apply as per bills on premises.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtlemen, without board. References required. Inquire at No. 19 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, in a first-class private house, 14th-st., near Delmonico's and Maison Dorées, without board. Address A. M., Station D.

TO LET—AT EAGLESWOOD, NEAR PERTH Amboy, a commodious brick house, furnished, with fine garden and barn on the premises, from one to five years, at $600 a year. Apply to TRACY & OLMSTEAD, No. 18 William-st.

LEFT IN THE HUDSON RIVER CARS Tuesday P. M., a black leather bag containing papers of value to no one but the subscriber; the full value of bag will be paid if left at the office of the Astor House.
N. M. THOMPSON.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A small private family—small or medium size, comfortably furnished, good neighborhood, (Brooklyn preferred. Will pay $800 to $1000 from about the middle of October to May 1. Party careful and responsible. Address, Box 1108 P. O.

WANTED—BETWEEN SEVENTH AND FOURteenth-sts., 3d and 5th aves., a furnished or unfurnished house, containing 16 or 20 rooms, for a club house. Address F., box 3364, N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE, UNFURnished or furnished; or would purchase the furniture for cash. Address, stating size, location, price and other particulars, Box No. 4,739 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A GOOD and well furnished house in Brooklyn or New-York, pleasant location: Brooklyn preferred. Address D. BUFFUM, Box No. 783 New-York Post-office.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

will receive subscriptions to the

NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an act passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 9, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto; Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Ketchell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; Calvin W. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins, deceased; Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased; Joseph W. Clark, William Thomas, A. Burnham, Jerald Whitney, H. Hollis Hunnewell, the Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New-Hampshire, George R. Sampson, Lewis Tappan, John S. Ilsley, and all other persons of the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons. If any there be, who have been made parties heretofore to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made by the undersigned to the Supreme Court, at the General Term thereof, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Canton, in and for the County of St. Lawrence, on the first Tuesday in October next, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad Company, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and the appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for said order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.—Dated Sept. 1, 1864.

CHAS. S. SPENCER,
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.

THE EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The Excelsior Petroleum Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $500,000, divided into 100,000 shares, of the par value of $5 each, the shareholders of which are exempted from all personal liability.

The property of the Company consists of Petroleum Oil lands, in fee simple (located in the county of Venango, State of Pennsylvania) together with sundry leases of oil wells, which are for the most part actually producing at the present time.

The different properties have been selected with great care by competent judges. The interests (now developed) are producing $650 a day, or 6 per cent. per month on amount of capital.

The future prospects of this Company, on the further development of the property now in its possession, are incalculable. It is confidently expected that a dividend of 10 per cents a month can be readily declared, when the several wells are finished that are now rapidly approaching completion, on territory which has never yet failed of production.

The books are now open for subscribers at the offices of Messrs. T. KETCHAM & CO., No. 68 Wall-st.; Messrs. WING & EVANS, No. 7 Beaver street (cor. Hanover); Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 107 Front-st., and WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 6 Broadway.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,

will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

TOLEDO & WABASH RAILWAY CO.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
TOLEDO, Aug. 13, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, for the purpose of electing fifteen Directors, and the transaction of general business, will be held at the Office of the Company in the City of Toledo, Ohio, on Wednesday, the fifth day of October, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Transfer books of the Company in the City of New-York will be closed on the 24th day of September and opened on the 7th day of October, 1864.

J. N. DRUMMOND, Sec'y.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s. OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7.30 NOTES, converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Receive subscriptions for the 7 3-10 notes, and 10-40 bonds, allowing the full Government commission of ¼ per cent., convert the 7.30 Note into 1881 bonds, and transact to all business connected with the Government

SHIPPING.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the
United States Mail to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 1.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Oct. 8.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 15.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Nov. 5.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov. 12.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 19.
DAY STAR	(Building)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.

From Pier 43 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,865 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,775, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,782, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Notwithstanding every exertion upon our part we are unable to complete the saloons of the steamship *Morning Star* in time to send her to sea earlier than Saturday, Oct. 15, upon which date she will sail for New-Orleans. The *Guiding Star* will sail on Oct. 15.

The *Morning Star* is now receiving freight at Pier No. 43 North River.

OFFICE OF THE N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 10 BARCLAY-ST.
JAMES A. RAYNOR.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,600	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,300	
ERIN	3,316	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,376	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,973	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 21.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
ALPHA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	300-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	300-horse power
EUGENIE	(About)	925-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,300-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on SATURDAY, Sept. 24, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER, SATURDAY.....Sept. 24
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 1
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 8

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $95, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.

Short route to California,
VIA NICARAGUA.
No charge for MEALS on the Transit.

The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.

For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA.

REGULAR WEEKLY MAIL LINE.

The splendid side-wheel steamships
EAGLE.....Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE
COLUMBIA.....Capt. D. B. BARTON
MORRO CASTLE (new).....Capt. RICHARD ADAMS

The steamship EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 39 Broadway.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Clearances for goods must be brought in with the bills of lading.

The favorite steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, MONDAY, Nov. 7.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 2, North River.

Sept. 29.....OCEAN QUEEN.....BRADBURY.
Oct. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
Oct. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. E. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant United States Mail Steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,

Having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail from Pier No. 12 North River, for New Orleans, direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage, apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT—THE CUNARD

steamship SIDON, Capt. MARTIN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. Cabin passage, $80—gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU,

No. 241 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. MONES, Notary Public.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—THREE SETS 16 HIN dar Boilers, 30 feet by 36 inches

JOHN STUART, No. 196 Broadway.
Dealer in Engines, Boilers and Machinery.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Constant men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes where is and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 176 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A TWELVE HORSE HORIZONTAL Steam Engine, with upright tubular boiler and connecting complete. Apply to WM. MONTGOMERY, No. 52 Nassau-st., manufacturer and dealer in Portable Steam Engines and Saw Mills.

ENGINE WANTED—OF ABOUT 40-HORSE power, with boilers complete, in good order and ready to be set up. Address E. SCOTT, Post-office Box No. 1,254.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, this fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH at

At 7:15 A. M. and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation Tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. P. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

R. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.

T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and

34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 6:30 P. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—

Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.

9:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:37 A. M. and 4:07 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS

for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M., Express, 8 A. M., Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—

Trains leave Jersey City (or Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:16 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
The oldest, the quickest, the safest, most direct,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. G. GEER,
On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm or in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS

made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and
No. 115 West-st., New-York,
No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent,

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. P. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL,

Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Kimpres. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TOWNSEND, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4:45 P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat

and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 5:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LOST AND FOUND.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1864.

LOST OR STOLEN.

$50 REWARD.

Two certificates of one hundred (100) shares of Mariposa Mining Company, numbered—

302, in name of JACKSON BROS. and 1,703, in name of WARD & CO., were lost THIS MORNING. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the above reward will be paid to the finder.

ALEX. MAYER, Jr.,
No. 45 Exchange-place.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers. Issued to D. & G. Kelly—No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1862; $1,000: No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 1,638, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $5,000. Issued to R. P. Loper—No. 26,990, dated Oct. 2, 1862, $1,000. All payable to bearer. BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1864.

LOST.—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE Certificates for Lots in Cypress Hill Cemetery, numbering from 168 to 336, Section 10. The finder will please leave them at the office, No. 3 Tryon Row, N. Y., as they will be of no value to any one.

PERSONAL.

TO MARY L. G.—YOUR SISTER IS TOO ILL to be informed of your absence. It has not yet been communicated to her, but cannot much longer be withheld. The advertiser, your relative, L. B., from Illinois, now in New York, desires you to return home with him. Address him immediately through the Post-office, his full name, at No. 64 Cliff-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED

TO ENLIST AS

VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES

TO REPRESENT THE

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK

IN THE

ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS

FOR BOTH

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	200
Total	$370

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$30
For one year.....$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.

TO BE PAID

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$35
For one year.....$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.

ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 18, 1864.

SUBSTITUTES

OR

VOLUNTEERS,
FOR EITHER
ARMY OR NAVY
FOR
ONE OR THREE
YEARS.
FURNISHED
AT
BROADWAY,
17 BROADWAY.....NEAR THE BATTERY
17 BROADWAY.....NEAR THE BATTERY
17 BROADWAY.....NEAR THE BATTERY

BY HONORABLE AND RELIABLE PARTIES.

Address

McNULTY & CO.,
SHIPPING AGENTS.
No. 17 Broadway.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY

FOR

VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid.....$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist.....100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty.....$170
And the hand money.....100
Total.....$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

NOTICE TO SUPERVISORS,

AND CITIZENS GENERALLY.

780 VOLUNTEERS ARE READY to be credited to any Town or County in New York State, for ONE OR THREE YEARS.

TOWN and COUNTY QUOTAS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Alien and Veteran Substitutes and Representatives can be promptly furnished in any numbers.

Applications by telegraph or letter will be attended to promptly.

Apply to the General Volunteer and Substitute Recruiting Associations, of New York,

Office No. 424 Broadway, New York,
Lieut.-Col. R. W. WINFIELD SIMPSON,
Capt. R. McNICHOL,

Authorized Agents.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1864.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR COLORED TROOPS.—Candidates must be graduates of some regular Medical College, and must be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to be convened by the Surgeon-General. The board will determine whether the candidate will be appointed Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, according to merit. Applications accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons, as to moral character, &c., should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or to the Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. A., Louisville, Ky. Boards are now in session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New-Orleans.

ALSO WANTED—Hospital Stewards for Colored Regiments. Candidates must possess a fair English education, and be familiar with the compounding and dispensing of medicines. Application must be made as in the case of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. Compensation from $43 to $33 per month, with clothing, rations, fuel and quarters.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 30, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 Artillery horses, wanted for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound and serviceable, broken to harness, not less than 15¾ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 26th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

EDWARD VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims, also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 98 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, OATS AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
September 17th, 1864.

LEASES of PUBLIC DOCKS, PIERS and SLIPS, at AUCTION. The right to collect and retain the wharfage for the use or occupation of the undermentioned Docks, Piers and Slips, for the term of Ten Years from the first day of November, 1864, will be sold at Public Auction at the City Hall, on Tuesday, October 18th, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

NORTH RIVER.

Lot No. 1. Pier at the foot of Watts-street.
Lot No. 2. Pier No. 46, foot of King-street.
Lot No. 3. Pier No. 47, foot of Houston-street.

Terms or Conditions of sale can be had at the Comptroller's office. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of WM. J. TEMPLE, of Albany, (late Captain of the Seventieth United States Infantry,) deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at his office, No. 113 State-st., Albany, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864.

JAMES DEXTER, Executor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, EIGHTH DISTRICT,
New-York, Sept. 14, 1864.

IN PURSUANCE OF ACT OF CONGRESS approved July 4, 1864, I shall proceed immediately with the assessment of the Special Tax on Incomes, and my Assistant Assessors are instructed to require returns to be made in detail, by all persons who did not make such return for their annual tax. No deductions are to be allowed for taxes paid upon any stocks or Government securities. These returns must be made on or before the 1st day of October next.

ANTHONY J. BLESCKER, Assessor,
18th, 20th and 21st Wards, No. 239 4th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Collector's Office, 2d District of the State of New-York, comprising the City of New-York, and Fourth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has received his Annual Collection List from the Assessor of the Thirty-second Collection District of the State of New-York, and that the duties specified therein have become due and payable, and that he will attend in person or by deputy, at his office, No. 139 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 19th day of September instant, and from day to day thereafter, except Sundays, until and including the 11th day of October next, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the same.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them within the time specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof. Any person may at his option pay such duties before the time herein specified. Government funds only received.

DATED NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 64 Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COPARTnership of H. R. CROMWELL & CO., consisting of Henry B. Cromwell, John H. Clark and Samuel H. Seaman, became dissolved by the death of Henry B. Cromwell. The business conducted by the copartnership will be continued by the survivors, JOHN H. CLARK, who resides at Stapleton, in the County of Richmond, and SAMUEL H. SEAMAN, who resides at Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, under—and they will continue the use of—the same copartnership name of H. B. CROMWELL & CO.

JOHN H. CLARK,
SAMUEL H. SEAMAN.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman ROGERS,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BRODRY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OZDYKE,
JOHN BRIDE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN SHIOS,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR INVESTMENTS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular Auction Sale of Securities THIS DAY, (THURSDAY), Sept. 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the STOCK SALESROOM, No. 52 William-st.

The list will embrace a variety of first-class Stocks and Bonds, including Stuyvesant, Peoples, Peter Cooper, Yonkers and New-York Indemnity, North American, Brevoort, International, Goodhue, Republic, Gebhard, Pacific, Arctic and Lorillard, Fire Insurance Stocks. Also, Bank of Commerce, Commonwealth, Mechanics Bank of Brooklyn, and Chatham Bank Stocks, 42nd-st. and Grand-street Ferry, and East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company's Stocks, Williamsburgh Gas Light Co., Noble Well Oil, Hamilton Copper, Eagleton Coal, Gold Hill, Virginia Tunnel and Mining Company, and New Jersey Zinc Company's Stocks, &c., &c.

REGULAR STOCK SALES, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker

BOTELER & WILSON, Auctioneers.

BY BOTELER & WILSON, AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE U. S. CAPITOL EXTENSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3 1864.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 1, commencing at 10 A. M., the following variegated and plain marble will be sold at public auction on the grounds north of the United States Capitol:

100 blocks Tennessee marble.
1,000 cubic feet of remnants ditto.
12 pieces Potomac marble.
600 cubic feet Vermont green serpentine.
8 column shafts ditto.
2,000 cubic feet remnants Italian marble.

At the same time will be sold a large lot of doors, shutters and building materials of various kinds.

By order of the Secretary of the Interior.

CLEMENT L. WEST, General Superintendent.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DEL., LACKAWANNA & W. R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15th, 1864.

This Company will hold their Twentieth Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of SEPTEMBER, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 35 WILLIAM-STREET, at which time they will offer, by JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of October next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Persia with Advices to September 11.

A New and Formidable Pirate Afloat.

She is Probably Intended for Captain Semmes.

She has a Crew of Three Hundred Men and carries Forty Guns.

The Case of the Privateer Georgia—The British Government Declines to Interfere.

DENMARK AND GERMANY

Rumored Alliance of France, Russia and England in favor of Denmark.

Austria about to Recognize the Kingdom of Italy and the King of Greece.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which left Liverpool on the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and Queenstown on the 11th, arrived here last evening.

The *Damascus*, hence for Quebec on the 1st September, has put back to Greencastle.

The steamship *Erin*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 9th inst.

The Canadian steamer *North American* also arrived the same evening.

The Hamburg steamship *Borussia*, MEIER, Hamburg, 8, via Southampton, 7, arrived last night.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

A NEW REBEL PRIVATEER.

An agent of Lloyd's reports that a large steamer is stated to have put into Medup with signals for a pilot. She changed colors at Bremerhaven, and hoisted the Confederate flag. The pilot who took her to Bremerhaven believes she remains there. She steams ten knots at half-speed. She is reported to be commanded by Capt. SEMMES, has 300 men on board, and is pierced for 40 guns. Stated to have been built at Bordeaux. The pilot volunteered the information.

THE GEORGIA.

The *Times* is informed that the British Government has declined to interfere in the case of the *Georgia*, captured off Lisbon by the Federal frigate *Niagara*.

The following is Earl RUSSELL's letter concerning the *Georgia*:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 9, 1864.

SIR: I am directed by Earl RUSSELL to inform you with reference to your letter of the 27th ultimo, that Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the case of the *Georgia* must go before the Prize Court in the United States, and that you must be prepared to defend your interest therein. I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant, H. HAMMOND.

EDWARD BATES, Esq., Liverpool.

The London *Gazette* announces that Her Majesty has been pleased to order that for the future no ships of war belonging to either of the belligerent Powers of North America shall be allowed to enter, or to remain, or be in any of Her Majesty's ports for the purpose of being dismantled or sold.

The *Daily Telegraph* of the 10th says: "An order in last night's *Gazette* bears upon the case of the *Georgia*, supplying an omission in previous notices of the same kind, which, while prohibiting all vessels of belligerent Powers from equipping, refitting and so forth, did not forbid their entering our ports for the purpose of being dismantled and sold."

PRESIDENTIAL SPECULATIONS.

The New York correspondent of the London *Times* says "McCLELLAN's chances for the Presidency are better than those of any other candidate. He is understood to have explained away some passages in a recent speech, which, originally, conveyed the impression that he was in favor of war for the extirpation of slavery, and to have otherwise made himself more acceptable than formerly to that great wing of the Democratic party whose whole sympathies are with the South. Smuggling is assuming very large proportions. British goods paying no duty from Victoria and Vancouver's Island into California; in like manner foreign goods, especially light wares of small bulk, are imported into Canada and conveyed over the St. Lawrence, and across the lakes along a frontier of 1,000 miles, with small hindrance from the Federal Revenue officers."

CORRESPONDENCE FROM RICHMOND.

The *Times* also contains a letter from its Richmond correspondent, but it is of old date. He complains that the Washington Cabinet cannot be brought to consent to an exchange of prisoners. The number are 40,000 Federal prisoners and 30,000 Confederates. It is known that every Confederate prisoner, if exchanged, would return to the ranks. It is also known that the term of most of the 40,000 Federal prisoners has expired, and that neither persuasion nor money would induce them to shoulder a musket again.

THE TIMES ON THE PEACE QUESTION.

The *Times* in an article predicting peace, commences by saying it would really seem as if there began to be a probability of our seeing the end of the American Civil War.

REPLY TO THE SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE ASSOCIATION.

The Executive of the Union and Emancipation Society have issued an address to the people of Great Britain and Ireland, "in the progress and prospects of the great struggle for freedom in America," in reply to a document which has been circulated for signatures by the Southern Independence Association. The address expresses confidence that the people of this country will never give their sanction to any proposition even in the holy name of peace, that seeks to bolster up and sustain an infamous slave power." The address further points out the great progress which has been made during Mr. LINCOLN'S Presidency in the work of emancipation, and concludes by declaring that "not until slavery is annihilated throughout the United States, can come the longed for era of peace."

The adjourned inquest on the body of Mr. BATES, alleged to have been murdered by MULLER, in a railway train, was resumed on the 8th, but was again adjourned to await the arrival of the accused and witnesses from New-York.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A man named KING was under examination at the Worship-street Police Court, charged on his own confession with being an accomplice of MULLER's. The police gave evidence that KING had been seen near the spot of the murder about two hours before the commission of the crime. The prisoner, who pleaded innocence, stated that he was drunk and incapable when he made the statement. He was remanded for a week.

The British Government were about to appoint a Commission of Inquiry into the causes of the late riots at Belfast.

The War Department has announced its readiness to receive estimates from gunmakers, for the conversion of the Enfield rifles into breach-loaders. The Liverpool Female Penitentiary had been totally destroyed by fire. There were forty inmates at the time of the outbreak, but all escaped without injury. The loss is said to have been covered by insurance.

FRANCE.

Marshal MCMAHON has been appointed Governor-General of Algeria.

The Bank of France has raised its rate from 6 to 7 per cent.

The Paris Bourse on the 9th was steady. Rentes closed at 66.70.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* says: "The reports of difficulties which have arisen in the peace negotiations of new pretensions, put forward by the Danish Government as regards Northern Schleswig are daily renewed. In vain does the press endeavor to point out the miserable necessity of Denmark, as she is circumstanced to conclude peace. The rumor of a postponement of peace still prevails."

The Vienna *New Free Press* says: "Denmark would never have dared to raise objections as regards the financial question, or threatened to abandon the clauses stipulated in the preliminaries if she were not backed by the three great Powers. Russia, France and England are now acting in concert, with the sole object of paralyzing the work of peace, to save at all hazards Schleswig to Denmark, and to effect a reunion of the Duchies to Denmark by the aid of the fatal question of successions which still remain pending."

The *National Gazette* of Berlin states "that the Prussian Commissioner, Prince HOHENLOHE, has reimbursed to several localities in Jutland the amount of the war contribution levied there by the Prussians in July and August. From the 1st instant the Danish Government had resumed the management of the Post-office in Jutland."

ITALY.

The anniversary of GARRIBALDI's entry into Naples, and the expulsion of the Bourbons, had been celebrated by a brilliant fête in that city.

The *Indépendance Belge* attaches some belief to a rumor that Austria is about to recognize the kingdom of Italy. "By this measure," says the Belgian journal, "she would assure the tranquility and the peaceable development of the Peninsula, and consequently her own security; she would disarm up to a certain point; the military would raise a new barrier against the parties of action. Austria thus freed from her worst anxieties, would have her hands free in Germany, and her finances would recover in the happiest manner."

GERMANY.

A Berlin semi-official journal says that the commercial negociations with Austria will probably commence next week. The object is to bring about a closer and more beneficial connection between Austria and the Zollverein.

It was reported at Vienna that the Austrian Government intends shortly to recognize King George of Greece; regard having been paid to all family considerations towards Bavaria.

DENMARK.

Deputations from Northern Schleswig had arrived at Copenhagen with addresses to the king, demanding protection for their nationality. The Czarewitch left Copenhagen on the 7th for Elsinore.

The Rigsrand before separating, adopted the different financial bills, which the Monrad Ministry had presented, and the inheritance of which the present Cabinet had accepted, including the bill for a new loan, originally fixed at twenty millions, but afterward reduced to eight millions—owing to the pacific consequences of the armistice.

The Landsting also voted unanimously the bill relative to the extraordinary budget for the financial period 1864-1866.

SPAIN.

The Marquis DI RIVERA had been appointed Spanish Minister at the Imperial Court of Mexico.

SWITZERLAND.

The Government of the Canton of Lucerne has decided upon contesting the competency of the Swiss Federal Government to conclude a treaty of commerce with France.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The demand for discount at the Bank on the 9th inst. was extremely heavy, owing to an exceptional pressure occasioned by the large amount of India bills payable on Sept. 10. Ordinary banks and discount brokers manifested great caution, but there was no difficulty in negotiating sound commercial bills at the existing rates, with exceptional transactions at a fraction lower.

On the Stock Exchange the supply of money was comparatively good—advances for short periods were offered at 6 ₰ cent.

The public having shown a disposition to take advantage of the fall in Consols to make investments, an improvement was established of ¼ ₰ cent., the closing quotations being 87¾@87¾ for Money and 87¾@87⅞ for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROTHERS report a continued demand for United States 5-20 Bonds, chiefly for the Continent, and prices have advanced to 41¾@42; Illinois, 43 dis.; New-York and Erie, 43. No business doing in other United States stocks.

Bar Silver, 5s. 1¾d. @5s. 1¾d., flat. American Eagles, 76s. 3d.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 10.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular says: The market has been heavily depressed by rumors from New-York of an approaching peace, and by the disturbed state of the money market. The transactions have been limited and almost entirely confined to the supply of the immediate wants of the Trade and Exporters, and though the last two days there was some disposition on the part of buyers to take advantage of the reduction in prices, the week closed irregularly, with a decline of about 1@2d. per lb., the advance in the Bank rate checking any tendency to improvement. In American there has been relatively a fair amount of business, chiefly for export, but quotations are reduced from 1¾d.@2¼d. ₰ lb. Sea Island in limited demand at nominally improved prices. Other descriptions were depressed, more especially the lower grades of East Indian, and prices are from 1d.@3d. ₰ lb. lower. Stock in port, 346,990 bales, of which 5,500 bales were of American descriptions. The sales of the week amount to 28,120 bales, including 4,210 for speculation and 7,810 for export. The business yesterday (Friday) amounted to 2,500, of which 1,000 were for export and speculation, the market heavy and still declining. The official quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans	31¾d.	Middling	29¾d.
Fair Mobile	31d.	Middling	29d.
Fair Uplands	30½d.	Middling	28¾d.

Manchester Trade—Complete stagnation prevails, and scarcely any reduction from late quotations would induce buyers to come forward except for most absolute requirements.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others, report, Wheat inactive, at a decline of 2d. ₰ cental since Tuesday's market; Red Western 7s. 6d.@7s. 8d., for Chicago, 7s. 9d. @7s. 10d., for Milwaukee and Amber Iowa, and 8s. @8s. 3d. for Winter; Southern Red 8s. 3d.@8s. 6d.; Winter White 8s. 6d. @8s. 3d. ₰ cental. Flour very dull, about 6d. ₰ bbl. decline; Extra State 29s. @29s. 6d.; Extra Ohio 21s. @22s. 6d. Indian Corn depressed and partially 6d. cheaper; Mixed 29s.; White 32s. @32s. 6d.

PROVISIONS.—GORDON, BRUCE & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report Beef and Pork still very dull; Bacon in fair demand at 6 ₰ per cent. advance for Cumberland cut; Cheese dull and 2s. per cwt. cheaper. Lard in speculative demand at advancing rates, but closes rather easier at 47s. 6d. for fine new. Cheese and Butter easier. Tallow in fair demand and prices of North American well maintained at 40s. @43s.

PEASE'S.—The Brokers' Circular report: Ashes in moderate demand at 29s. @29s. 6d. for Pots and 33s. for Pearls. Sugars very dull and prices nominal. Coffee steady at late rates. Rice depressed by heavy arrivals, is difficult of sales, except at reduced rates. Linseed quiet and prices in favor of buyers. Linseed Oil also quiet at 37s. Linseed Cake easier at £11 15s. for thin American. Fish Oils.—No sales. Rosin steady at 4s. 6d. @29s. 6d. for common. Spirits of Turpentine—Small sales at 67s. @ 68s. for French. Bark steady at 7s. @7s. 6d. for Philadelphia, and 5s. 6d. @6s. for Baltimore. Petroleum—BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report market steady at about previous rates. Refined 2s. @2. 2d. Crude £16@ £16 10s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring, Bros. & Co. report Breadstuffs quiet and without material alteration in prices. White American 42s. @43s.; Winter Red, 41s. @43s.; Spring, 39s. @41s.; Flour, 21s. @22s. 6d. Iron, steady. Rails and bars £7@£7 5s.; Scotch Pig 58s. 3d. Sugar flat, and 6d. @1s. lower than last week. Coffee, in large supply at easier rates. Tea—Congous generally ¼d. @1d. per lb cheaper, but good common is still quoted at 1s. ¼d. @1s. 1d. Rice still unchanged. Tallow, lower, and closes very dull at 42s. for P. Y. C. Hemp and Jute dull. Linseed quiet. Linseed Cake in less demand, without change in price. Oil dull at 35s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine in moderate demand at 67s. for French. Fish Oils.—Demand for Sperm better but at lower rates, viz., £64; Cod, £52 10. Petroleum—Refined, 8s. 1d. on spot; Crude, £17.

Messrs. GROVES & TODD report little inquiry for Beef and Pork. Cheese.—Fine qualities meet with ready sales at steady prices. Bacon unaltered. Lard firm. Rosin dull and easier.

VERY LATEST PER PERSIA.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 10—Evening.

There is no important news to-day.

The money market improved to-day. Consols advanced and closed firm at the improvement.

CROSKEY & Co., railroad contractors, have suspended liabilities, and $90,000 to $1,00,000 assests dependupon the satisfactory management of large works in South America and other places.

The Paris Bourse was steady to-day. Rentals closed at 66fr. 70c.

The steamship ASIA, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 11th.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 10—P. M.

COTTON—Quiet and unchanged for American, but irregular and flat for other kinds; sales to-day, 3,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull, and tending downward.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, and tending downward. Lard is less firm.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 10—P. M.

Consols closed at 87¾@87⅞ for money. Illinois Central shares, 43@41 discount; Erie shares, 43@45.

HAVRE, Friday, Sept. 9.

COTTON—Sales of the week 6,000 bales; prices still declining, and considerably lower. New-Orleans tres ordinaire, 152fr.; tres bas, 146fr. Stock 61,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS heavy.

REMOVAL OF BODIES FROM ST. MARK'S CEMETERY.—The general removal of bodies from St. Mark's Cemetery commenced yesterday. The graveyard has been closed for about fifteen years. During that time some of the bodies have been removed by their friends and relatives to other cemeteries. There are at present the remains of about one hundred and fifty of the dead to be carried away. When the cemetery was closed, the trustees of St. Mark's purchased two acres in the Evergreen Cemetery, where the bodies not disposed of by their friends will be removed. The remains of two dramatic notables, BARNES and PRICE, of the Old Park Theatre, have been removed from this cemetery.

FROM HAVANA.

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

The steamship *Eagle*, Capt. LAWRENCE, from Havana on the 17th inst., with merchandise and passengers to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Affairs in the West Indies—Blockade-Runners.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 17.

There have been no arrivals from Mexico since my last letter.

The steamer *Pelayo* arrived from St. Domingo on the 13th, with dates from Puerto Plata and Montechristi to the 8th inst. All the troops previously dispatched to the former place had returned to Montechristi, notwithstanding the success reported there on the 3rd ult. The transport *Aquila*, while leaving on the 4th, was fired upon, and one ball lodged in her stern.

The *Diario de la Marina* says: "Up to the departure of the *Pelayo* nothing of military importance had occurred." Again it says: "We have received letters from Puerto Plata, but nothing new is communicated to us from that place."

The *Pelayo* brought to this port a number of sick. The *San Quinten* landed seventy-four sick and wounded at Santiago de Cuba. The *Aquilla* also had a number of sick on board, and the *Celon* carried thirty-six sick from Samana to Puerto Rico.

The merchant steamer *Cubana* left on the 12th for Montechristi with provisions, ammunition and soldiers.

From Venezuela we have dates to the 25th ult. Peace prevailed. New presidents had been elected in the States of Aragua and Portuguesa. It was reported that large quantities of gold had been discovered in the mines of Nereva Providencia, and at the Flor del Figre a nugget had been found weighing 78 ounces.

The steamer *Denbigs* arrived on the 15th from Galveston, and the *Suzanna* on the 12th, five days from Houston. The latter started with 325 bales of cotton, but reached this port with only 73, having thrown the balance overboard, to facilitate her escape from a United States cruiser off Cape San Antonio.

The United States steamer *Honeysuckle*, from Key West, brings the gratifying report of the capture of the *Matagorda*, formerly the *Alice*, with six hundred bales of cotton, and of the arrival of the prize at Key West. APPLETON OAKSMITH is said to have been on board under the name of MACDONALD. The *Matagorda* was from Galveston bound to this port.

An unknown American ship, with a cargo of coal, was found abandoned and ashore on Macarras Reef, by the schooner *Leon*, which arrived at Nassau on the 21st ult., with her sails, rigging, &c.

The American brig *Silver Oar*, under British colors, from Havana for Falkirk, with sugar, got ashore at Beals' Cay, but was lightened, got off, and went into Nassau. Her Captain arrived here in the *Corsica* yesterday. The steamer *Argues Louise* got ashore on the reefs at Hog Island.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Progress of the War in St. Domingo—Affairs on the Rio Grande—State of Politics in Venezuela, &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1864.

Letters from Monte Christi, where, by-the-by, the Dominicans keep the Spanish troops pretty closely pressed, give further particulars of the affair at Puerto Plata. The Spaniards were distributed in four columns, and were launched against the intrenchments of their enemy, which stretched along a line of twelve hundred metres, or about three-quarters of a mile, with three redoubts. These, together with six cannon, were taken; then the encampments Mollus and Campeachy were attacked, which, though bravely defended, shared the same fate. In these were found stores of arms, ammunition, provisions, tobacco, &c. The contest lasted from 6 until 11 in the morning, and, from the nature of the ground, no cavalry could be used. Even the Commander-in-Chief was on foot.

The report of the commanding naval officer also gives an account of the share which the war steamers had in the struggle. After conveying the troops and landing them with great secrecy during the night along the coast, the rest of the soldiers, artillery, &c., were taken on board the subsequent night, and the whole were landed with great care during the subsequent night. The next morning a gunboat began to sweep the woods with grape-shot, thus supporting the vanguard of Gen. HUNGRIA, which rapidly advanced along the shore. In the meantime, the senior naval officer, the Captain of the *Ulloa*, with several boats filled with his people, hastened to join in the land attack by Gen. HUNGRIA, and there, headed by the second officer of the *Ulloa*, the seamen scaled the heights of Cafemba, arriving at the same time as the troops. There, whilst the soldiers tore up the stockade and destroyed the intrenchments, the seamen dismounted and carried off a brass 12-pounder. After burning the houses, the troops were marched to another point of attack, being protected on their way by the gunboat and small boats; just then the Dominicans began a lively fire on the left, when the General (HUNGRIA) was ordered to support the battalion "Dela Corona" at a point where they had captured two cannon. The Dominicans, having been so completely surprised, could not, according to their custom, hide their light pieces of artillery.

The light vessel-of-war *Number Two* has lately captured on the northern coast of St. Domingo a schooner with arms and stores for the Dominicans.

From Nassau comes the intelligence of the burning of the merchant ship *Lexington*, which arrived in that port on the 10th instant, and was taking on board a valuable cargo for Havana, when the accidental breakage of a demijohn of vitriol caused a conflagration; the vessel was towed out of port and sunk as the only course available.

The Nassau *Herald* speaks of the wreck of an American ship which was found abandoned on the reefs of Mocarras; it had a cargo of coal on board. Also an American brig, supposed to be the *Silver Oar*, ran aground lately on Beak's Key. It was from Havana for Falmouth, with sugar on board; part of the cargo was transferred to two wrecking schooners, and the brig proceeded to Nassau.

The steamer *Agnes Louise*, which sailed from Nassau on the 4th instant, was seen aground on the reefs of Hogs' Island. The owner has several vessels employed in its rescue.

From Houston, Texas, has entered the steamer *Susanna*, bearing the British flag. It had on board 280 bales of cotton, but being closely chased by a Federal steamer, it was compelled to throw overboard 208 bales. Having escaped, it was more fortunate than the steamer *Alice*, or otherwise the *Matagorda*, which was lately sent into Key West as a prize, having on board over 600 bales. The *Susanna* has brought some copies of the *Telegraph*, of Houston, which, in its issue of the 7th inst., has a letter from Brownsville. In this we are told that the head officer of the French staff belonging to the forces at *Boca del Rio*, (mouth of the river,) had visited Brownsville and held an interview with Gen. FORD. The Confederate paper pretends that he professed his friendship for the Confederates at that post, and wishes to consider the visit as significant.

Gen. FORD, on the occasion of an anticipated forced loan, had intimated to CORTINA that he must not molest any Confederate employed in trade at Matamoras.

In the latter city much agitation prevailed, and many persons were moving across the river, being greatly in fear of a riot or rising. At night have been heard shouts of down with the foreigners. The same paper boasts that if the French, on arriving at Matamoras, find the Confederate flag displayed they will respect it. The assertion is rather vague and probably is so designedly.

The mouth of the Rio Grande presents a new and strange spectacle, on one bank are to be seen French and Mexicans, and on the other Federalists and Confederates, four armies being there in attitudes of hostility, and their respective camp fires all in sight of each other. All are continually skirmishing, each with its own opponent.

The French Admiral had written a very polite letter to General Ford, in which, according to the Houston *Journal*, he expressed his confidence that the time would soon arrive when he would have the pleasure of paying him a visit.

It is asserted that several cases of yellow fever had occurred in Galveston. This report, and the fact that the troops and prisoners had been removed had alarmed the inhabitants. On the 7th instant there were seven federal vessels blockading the port.

From Velasco it is announced that the Mexican steamer *Orizaba*, from New Orleans for Matamoras, had been obliged to enter their port for repairs, the boilers leaking badly.

On the 9th Gen. WALKER and staff arrived at Houston. The Confederates have declared the town of Edinburgh, on the Rio Grande, as a port for the exportation of cotton, and Col. BENAVIDES has been ordered to detail a guard for the protection of the same.

We are assured by the *Picayune* of New-Orleans that Monteray was occupied by the French without a contest, and that President JUAREZ has retired to Chihuahua with his troops. MAJIA'S vanguard had arrived at San Fernando, and some were of opinion that CORTINA would retire to Carnargo.

The latest papers received here from Venezuela do not mention anything about an expedition against Laguaira, which was reported in the New-York papers upon the authority of a letter from Puerto Cabellor. However the *Porvenir*, of Caracas, in its review for its foreign subscribers admits that some popular movements had taken place: "In fact since the 6th of August, two of the States have changed their Governors, putting in those positions other citizens in whom they had entire confidence. In the State of Portuguesa it seems that the head of the Government did not comply with his duties nor observe strictly the General Constitution of the Republic; and so the people being displeased obliged him to retire from his high position. In the State of Aragua, on account of disputes between the Chief Magistrate and the Constituent Assembly, which was supported by the mass of the people, the Governor, with laudable self-denial, resigned his office. All this has taken place without any untoward events of any importance."

Marshal FALCON continues absent from the capital, devoted to the cultivation of his estates in the State of Coro. At present he is on a visit in Yaracuy, on account of the consecration of the principal church.

The General Government presided over by Gen. TALAS attends, above all things, to all that furthers the advance of the country. Señor ALVAREZ DE LUGO had resigned the portfolio of Public Credit, and was succeeded by Gen. ARIZA.

According to a newspaper of Ciudad Bolivar, the mines of New-Providence produce an immense quantity of gold. A mass weighing seventy-eight ounces had recently been found.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

UNION PROSPECTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, who has been speaking in Western Pennsylvania, reports that the Union party in that State are true and confident. He addressed a large meeting at Harrisburg on Monday evening, on the suicide of the Democratic Party at the Chicago Convention, shewing that as the action of the Hartford Convention destroyed the Federal party, so the Peace platform and treasonable utterances of the Chicago Convention would ruin the Democratic party. He reports that the Union men will carry Pennsylvania by fifty thousand in November.

IMPENDING BATTLE ON THE WELDON ROAD.

Stirring news pending is expected hourly from Gen. GRANT's army. It is believed that a conflict on the Weldon Railroad cannot long be postponed. GRANT is ready to fight, and LEE must soon fight or not at all.

OUR WOUNDED IN THE LATE BATTLE.

The report of SHERIDAN's Medical Director to Surgeon-General BARNES estimate our losses in wounded in the late battle in the Valley at two thousand. Gen. BARNES has made ample provisions for the care of the wounded, who are to be brought to Baltimore.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan for the last two days are $1,020,000, and to the ten-forty loan $71,000.

THE DRAFT IN MARYLAND.

A delegation of Western Marylanders are in the city, endeavoring to obtain a postponement of the draft in Frederick, Washington and Alleghany Counties, urging their claims upon the ground that they were unable to fill their quotas with volunteers, owing to the recent rebel invasions and the excitement occasioned thereby.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

VARIOUS NAVAL CHANGES.

Commodore THEODORUS BAILEY has been ordered to the command of the Portsmouth Navy-yard, in place of GEORGE F. PARSONS, who is ordered to the command of the Pacific squadron. Commodore STRIBLING is relieved from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and ordered to the command of the East Gulf blockading squadron.

The report has been widely circulated that Admiral PORTER is now en route to the Mississippi Louadron, to deliver it up to another officer: that he will take command of the special West India squadron, and that his flagship will be the *Vanderbilt*. On inquiry, it is ascertained there is no truth in any part of the above statement, and beside, there is no "special squadron" in the West Indies.

WHO WILL WIN THE REWARD?

A citizen of Washington having contributed $100 as a reward to the first men of our army who will unfurl the Stars and stripes in the City of Richmond, the money has been sent to Lieut.-Gen. GRANT for that purpose.

THE BATTLE OF TAA KAH-O-KUTY MOUNTAIN.

Gen. SULLY's official report of the battle at Tah-kah-o-kuty Mountain, situated on the Little Missouri, Gros Ventres, has been received in Washington. There were at least five or six thousand Indian warriors, while SULLY'S entire force numbered on the field about 2,200 men of all arms of the service. The country is intersected by deep ravines, filled with timber, of which the savages took advantage. But by the skillful manœuvres of our officers they were driven in a circle of about three miles, to the base of the mountains and beyond the line of skirmishers, and many of them killed. The Indians fought with skill and extraordinary desperation, but were all finally put to flight. By sunset none were on the ground, and our troops that night slept on the battle-field.

There were subsequent successful operations against the Indians whose vast quanties of goods left in the timber and ravines, were destroyed. Early in August SULLY marched toward the Yellowstones expecting to again overtake the enemy on his way.

A REBEL PAPER ON THE SITUATION.

The Griffin (Ga.) *Rebel*, of the 12th, a copy of which has been received here, is gratified at its assumed information that the Northern draft has been abandoned, and says:

"The pretence that volunteering is going on to an extent which render the draft unnecessary, is thrown out for the benefit of the fanatics who demand a vigorous prosecution of the war." The *Rebel* believes a few short weeks more of determined heroic resistance will settle this campaign, and time will do the rest."

Capture of the Lake Pirates.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

Commander CARTER, of the United States steamer *Michigan*, has telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy, dated off Johnson's Island to-day, concerning the capture by pirates of the steamers *Parsons* and *Island Queen*. He says they were arrested by him, and that he has got the principal agent a prisoner on board, and many accomplices. He adds: "All is well and safe at present. The object was to capture the steamer *Michigan*.

It further appears that Col. HALL has six of the pirate party on Johnson's Island.

Dispatch to Governor Seymour.

The Albany *Argus* of yesterday morning publishes the following dispatch, giving further particulars of the rebel piracies on Lake Erie, reported Tuesday:

BUFFALO, N. Y. September 20, 1864.

Governor Seymour:

The following dispatch has just been received:

JOHNSON'S ISLAND, via SANDUSKY CITY, September 20, 1864.

To the Provost-Marshal, Buffalo:

The rebels from Canada captured the steamers *Parsons* and *Island Queen*, near the Bars Island, yesterday afternoon, and have gone down or across the lake. They disappeared from the Islands between 10 and 11 o'clock last night—probably gone for reinforcements, arms and ammunition.

The capturing party were about thirty, with abundance of revolvers and bowie knives: no other arms noticed. At middle Bars Island the captors took wood enough to last two days. Were all vessels and steamers, and send all important information here. We have one of the principal conspirators on arrest. C. W. HILL, Colonel Com'dg.

The two boats named are small steamers plying between Sandusky City and the Islands.

WILLIAM G. FARGO, Mayor of Buffalo.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The great purse and stake trot between *Gen. Butler, Prince, Lady Emma* and *John Morgan*, came off at the Fashion Course yesterday with the following result, a full report of which is in type. As will be seen five beats were trotted:

SUMMARY.

Dan Mace entered b. g. Prince	2	4	1	1	1
John Lovell entered blk. g. Gen. Butler	1	1	4	3	3
Hiram Woodruff entered s. m. Lady Emma	3	3	2	2	2
Horace Jones entered ch. g. John Morgan	4	2	3	Dis.	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	00:36	1.12½	2:37¾
Second heat	00:36	1:13¾	2:27
Third heat	00:37	1:14	2:28½
Fourth heat	00:36	1:13½	2:30¼
Fifth heat	00:36	1:14	2:30¼

FREE ACADEMY—RIGGS MEDALS.—The Free Academy reopened yesterday for the First Term of the Academic Year 1864-5. The attendance of members of former classes who had been promoted to higher ones at the last examination, and of graduates of Ward Schools newly admitted into this institution, was full, amounting in the aggregate to 720. It may interest the public as well as these young men, to learn that ELISHA RIGGS, Esq., banker, of the firm of JEROME & RIGGS, has by a generous donation of $1,000, founded two gold medals, to be awarded annually, forever; one to the author of the best English Prose Composition in the Senior Class, the other to the author of the best in the Junior Class. This liberal gift, while most honorable to Mr. RIGGS, cannot but greatly stimulate the ardor of the students in this highly important branch of education.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold	s3	228	100	M. S. & N. I.		79⅞
70,000	do.		228¼	300	do.		80
70,000	do.	s3	228¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	s2	130¾
80,000	do.		222½	100	Pittsburgh		110¾
300	Erie Railway	s3	104	500	do.	b3	110¾
400	do.		104	300	do.		110¾
200	do.		104⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R.		105⅜
200	Hudson Riv. R.		116⅜	15,000	O. & M. Cer.	s3	41
600	do.		116¼	35,600	do.		141
100	do.		116⅜	100	Mar. Min. Co.	b3	45¼
100	do.	b5	116¾	400	do.	b3	45⅜
600	Reading R.		128½	100	do.		45½

[Advertisement.]

Sozodont, the most popular dentifrice in existence, used and praised by everybody. Sold by druggists everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

ORATORS, SPEAKERS, READERS.—For the causes and cure of sensitiveness, diffidence, bashfulness and stammering, see OCTOBER No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 20 cents by first post. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To affect a radical cure use Dr. "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Give Constitution Water a fair trial.—we mean you who are under some *specialist's* care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to *local treatment*, and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for diseases of the brain. Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A hard Winter is approaching. The Burglar Alarm Telegraph protects by electricity each window and door. In six years' experience it has not failed.

E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 21.—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool.*—Mr. W. J. Fitzgerald, England; Mrs. H. Sibley, child and servant, Rochester; F. McD. Collins, E. Sibley, Rochester; Jos. Altmann, New-York; A. Stillheimer, H. Gassett, Spain; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Schall, 3 children, 2 nurses and man servant, Mrs. Marcher, New-York; R. Bell, Liverpool; Hon. E. J. Roye (colored), Liberia; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Robinson, 2 children and servant, New-Orleans; C. Rubn, Switzerland; Mrs. Chippendale, England; R. A. Joy, South America; Mr. and Mrs. Colin Rogers, London; J. Thompson, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. A. Powell, Liverpool; Bishop Whipple, New-York; George B. Woodruff, Boston; Dr. J. W. Russell, Mrs. J. R. Elwood and 3 children, Rochester; Mrs. H. J. MacDonald, James McHenry, Edward McNamara, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Walker, London; Capt. Seymour and servant, England; R. G. Hazard, Rhode Island; A. L. Holly, Chester Griswold, Troy; Mr. De Angebe, England; Rev. B. Denny, London; J. L. Tufgell, M. Appleby, Boston; Ed. Creasy, London; S. Macdonald, Baltimore; James Dike, England; A. Woff, California; Mrs. E. Knowles, England; Wm. Ernest, Baltimore.

In steamship Creole, for New-Orleans.—Henry A. Warniken, Mrs. Lydia A. Devins, L. Kelfer, Mrs. A. A. Longacre and 3 children, J. C. Schmidt, G. C. Dennis, A. Lergson, R. Martinez, S. Hochstein, Mrs. Adams, C. Abraham and lady, S. Slanson, Mary Murphy, Hugh Murray, R. Charles and wife, B. McKenna, J. Drummond, wife and child, Henry Myer, Peter Ostheimer, Frank Ostheimer, Mrs. Dele.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Eagle, from Havana.—R. Gibbs, bearer of dispatches; F. E. Sowers, lady, child and servant, J. P. Gilmore, Mrs. Wade and son, S. Valdo, Capt. S. Ellis and lady, S. M. Myers, A. Dwin, R. Fernandes, F. Sorgo, Julio Moder, Ramon Arriguanga, J. Elzaben, Lorenzo Valdes, Andres Linarens, P. Larronde, Filipe Horritineo, F. Valdes, Asnière Jose de Zurate, A. S. Mors, G. M. Longurres, Francisco Montes, Florencia Hernandez, Melchor Vidal, Owen, Callahan, A. O. del Valle, John Brund, Francisco Alonso, M. H. de Alva, S. Haas, N. Develin, Pedro Sala, Henry Stussy, Henry Murphy, Luis de Pena, J. M. y Cell, Theodore Hellcamp, Jose Jetes, Andrew Anderson, Benjamin Anthony, Peter Harrison.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.